The New-York Times.

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PEACE AT LAST!

The Negotiations Probably Concluded.

No Room Left the French Commission for Delay.

Extension of the Armistice to Sunday Next.

Chanzy's Instruction to the Army of the Loire.

Intentions of M. Thiers to Found a Republic.

Trochu Advises Resistance to the German Entry to Paris.

PEACE.

A Treaty Considered Concluded—The Germans to Enter Paris on Sunday.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 22, via LONDON, 5½ A. M., Feb. 23.—The Emperor received M. THIERS today. Gen. CHANZY was present at the interview.

Peace is considered concluded, though it has not yet been signed.

The Germans will probably enter Paris on Sunday next, but without triumphal ceremony, and they will not remain long in the city.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Extension of the Armistice till Sunday—The Peace Commission at Versailles—Probable Duration of the Negotiations—Peace May be Signed Next Week—A Report from Lille—Chanzy Orders his Army to be Prepared for the Worst.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In consequence of negotiations between M. FAVRE and Count BISMARCK, during which the latter consulted the Emperor several times, the armistice has been extended till Sunday evening.

STUTTGARDT, Feb. 22.—Herr WAECHTER has been appointed a member of the Peace Commission at Versailles.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Consultative Commission of the Assembly accompanied M. THIERS to Versailles today. A speedy result of the negotiations is expected.

The *Journal de Paris* says the amount of the war indemnity to be demanded by Prussia will not exceed 500,000,000 thalers.

The Bourse is stronger. Rentes are quoted at 51f. 95c.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 22.—The official *Moniteur* says:

"France must decide upon war or peace immediately. Delay deteriorates the strength of Germany. France has long known the conditions whereon Germany is ready to conclude peace. These are based upon injuries formerly inflicted and guarantees for the future. Compared with the injuries, the demands are moderate, and the longer the delay the harder will be the conditions. We hope this is understood at Bordeaux. If the German terms are rejected, the war continues."

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The *Provinzial Correspondenz* says that the German demands are so distinctly confined to things indispensable that the French negotiators will have to decide quickly and firmly. The prolongation of the armistice for a few days is dependent on the acceptance of the main German demands. The journal concludes with the prediction that next week, unless signs are deceptive, peace will be restored.

The Paris *Rappel* says the treaty of peace may be communicated to the Assembly on Saturday next.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Lille, today, says it is rumored that peace has been signed, one basis of which is the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine. Business in the North of France is improving.

AMIENS, Feb. 21.—Gen. CHANZY has issued a proclamation to the Army of the Loire, in which he urges the troops to put the time of their enforced rest to profit, and prepare for resuming the struggle *à outrance*, if arrogant claims are demanded by the Germans.

M. POUYER-QUERTIER has been added to the Peace Commission.

A proposition for the neutralization of Savoy is under discussion by the Government, as are also commercial treaties with other countries.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

M. Thiers Believed to be True to the Republic—The Seat of Government—Diplomatic Intercourse with Other Powers.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—All the journals of the city approve the speech delivered in the Assembly on the 19th by THIERS. *La Liberté* is convinced that it is M. THIERS' intention to loyally endeavor to found a Republic.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The removal of the Government to Tours or Blois is much talked about, but there is really no belief in its probability.

After the declaration of peace the National Assembly will prorogue its sitting, and upon reassembling will meet in Paris.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has recognized the new French Government.

It is reported that M. BAUDE has been appointed the representative of France at the Black Sea Conference in London.

Paris journals of yesterday are to hand.

The *Siècle* says that M. REMUSAT has been appointed Ambassador to London, and will also represent France in the Black Sea Conference.

The missions of Florence and Vienna remain as at present.

Señor OLOZAGA comes to Paris as Spanish Minister.

BERNE, Feb. 22.—Dr. J. C. KERN will remain Ambassador of Switzerland at Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

France-Swiss Customs Relations—German Exactions from the French Population—Disturbances in Corsica—A Contribution to the French from the New-York Committee.

BERNE, Feb. 22.—Owing to the exceptional position of Switzerland, the operation of the French customs regulations has been so far suspended as to permit the free exportation of 1,000,000 cwt. of corn and salt into France.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—An official advertisement appears in a journal at Wissembourg, giving directions for the levying and distribution of requisitions. It contains a notice to German officers and military officials that they are entitled to receive during the armistice fifteen francs extra pay per day, which is to be procured by special imposts on the occupied territory.

Some French frigates have been sent to Corsica for the purpose of repressing possible disturbances.

The *Daily News* says that Gen. FAIDHERBEA's troops continue to embark at Dunkirk for Cherbourg.

The *Times* says the New-York Committee sent yesterday by cable transfer £10,000 for the suffering people of France, accompanied by the request that Messrs. BENJAMIN MORAN, HUGH MCCULLOCH, RUSSELL STURGIS and J. S. MORGAN act as the London Committee.

Trochu Opposes the German Entry to Paris and Claims Honors of War.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A letter from Gen. TROCHU condemns the proposed entry of the Germans into Paris. He says that Paris has deserved the honors of war, and advises her to shut her gates and let the enemy open them with canon.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A New Merchant and Shipping Bill in the British House of Commons—It is Withdrawn by the Government.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons today the Government's Merchant Shipping bill, framed with the assistance of various Chambers of Commerce, was read. It requires the reinspection and classification of merchantmen, the determination of the maximum load line of every vessel, and the limitation of the number of passengers which each may carry.

Mr. RATHBONE, member for Liverpool, and others, denounced the bill as likely to aggravate the evils it was intended to remedy, and as untimely and deceptive. Mr. FORTESCUE said it would be impossible to fix the maximum line of loading for all vessels. Other objections were made, and the result of the discussion was that the bill was withdrawn.

British Navy Estimates—Americans Presented at the English Court—Condition of the Queen—Spain—Italy and Tunis—Wreck on the Coast of Norway.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The navy estimates, about to be presented to the House of Commons, show an increase of £386,000 as compared with those of 1870. The increase is mainly in the items of steam machinery and ships built by contract.

The Queen held a Court yesterday at Buckingham Palace. Among the persons presented by Mr. MORAN, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, were Mrs. NICHOLAS FISH, Mrs. WICKHAM HOFFMAN, Mrs. AUGUSTA HAMILTON, and a daughter of Commodore RODGERS.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. LIVERMORE as United States Consul at Londonderry.

The *Telegraph* has a special dispatch from Madrid, as follows:

The Queen of Spain is dangerously ill of miliary fever, and has asked to receive the last sacrament. Her case is considered hopeless.

A Florence telegram of the 22d says: The Tunisian Envoy has asked his Government for further instructions, and awaits an answer before concluding his negotiations with the Italian authorities.

The prize, *Prince Adolphe*, captured by the Germans, has been totally wrecked off the coast of Norway. The crew, with one exception, were saved.

Denial of the Report Regarding the Holy See and Belgium—The Cattegat.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22.—It is denied that negotiations are on foot for the transfer of the Holy See to Belgium.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 22.—The Cattegat is now clear of ice.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Movements of Valmaseda—The Cuban War Minister Proposing to Surrender—Capture of the Records of an Insurgent Court-Martial—Sentence of Death of a Lady.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The British frigate *Royal Alfred*, Admiral FANSHAWE commanding, and attached to the West India flying squadron, has arrived here. Captain-General VALMASEDA returned today from Sancti Spiritus. The *Alba* newspaper, published at Villa Clara, says that Gen. AGUILERA, the Minister of War of the Cuban Republic, has made to VALMASEDA propositions to surrender. Among the documents captured from an insurgent Court-martial, is an account of the trial, sentence and hanging of Mme. CARIDAD MONTANER and LUIS ARGUIELAGOS. Their crime was trying to join the Spaniards. The sentence orders that out of respect to her sex, Mme. MONTANER, after execution, be buried with the clothing remaining on the corpse.

JAMAICA.

Trouble with the Coolies Apprehended—One Plantation in Insurrection—The Cable.

KINGSTON, Jam., Feb. 22.—The Chinese, in many parts of the island, are becoming very troublesome. Those who were arrested for having committed a series of murders, have escaped from the authorities. The laborers on the Penrhyn plantation are in insurrection, and burned some of the buildings on Sunday night.... The *Dacia* has returned to port with the loss of her grappling apparatus. The cable has not been recovered.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Car With Fifteen Men Descends a Mining Slope Unchecked—One Man Killed and Five Fatally Injured.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The *Herald* special from Youngstown, Ohio, this evening, says: "A frightful accident occurred this afternoon, at the Brookfield Coal-bank, in Brookfield Township, owned by the Westerman Iron Company, and others. Fifteen men were descending the slope in two cars, and through carelessness, the man whose duty it was to attach the chain failed to do so. The cars, with the men, descended at a fearful rate, with nothing to check them. A man named REDMOND was killed and five others were so badly injured that they cannot recover. The rest, except one, were more or less injured.

Serious Railroad Accident in Ohio—A Cattle-Train Goes Through a Bridge—The Fireman Killed—Destruction of Many of the Animals.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—Last night, a freight-train on the Pan Handle Railroad, bound East, broke through Bridge No. 39, twelve miles east of Steubenville, and the engine and fourteen cars went down. The fireman, named HESS, was killed, and the engineer was slightly and one brakeman seriously injured. The train was loaded with horses, sheep, hogs, meat, &c. Eight or ten of the horses were killed. It is supposed that the engine struck a stone, rolled down from the embankment, which threw off the tender, and that the tender thrown across the track on the bridge threw the other cars off.

THE FENIANS.

Visit of the Exiles to President Grant—A Statement of the Treatment in British Prisons to be Made to the Government—Col. Halpine En Route from Boston to New-York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The Fenian exiles, thirteen in number, called at the Executive Mansion today, in accordance with a previous arrangement, and were introduced to the President by a member of the City Council of Washington. After paying their respects a short conversation ensued, the Fenians assuring the President that their treatment in the English prisons had told severely upon the health of some of them, and expressing their anxiety to present a written statement of their case to this Government. To this the President responded that they could do so, and whatever was proper to be done by the Government would be done.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—Col. HALPINE was the guest of a few of his friends at dinner at the Parker House, last evening, and left at 11 o'clock today for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—This evening a vast audience listened to a lecture on "Prison-life in England," by O'DONOVAN ROSSA, one of the liberated Fenian prisoners.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—The Oil-Train Men and Signal Men Exonerated—For Some Reason Unknown the Patent Brakes were Not Applied.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the New-Hamburg disaster, after several hours' deliberation, have returned the following verdict:

State of New-York, County of Dutchess.—On the 22d day of February, 1871, on behalf the people of the State of New-York, before CHARLES H. ANDRUS, one of the Coroners for the said county, on view of the bodies of George S. Benedict, A. A. Gillett, A. W. Pease, Mrs. A. W. Pease, L. A. Root, R. German, Morrell Fowler, Mary P. Fowler and their three children, L. J. G. Nancrede, Robert Vosburgh, James Stafford, W. H. Forbush, George R. Thompson, Peter Vosburgh, W. R. Curry, R. H. Lovell, E. L. Mooney, E. H. Simmons and James Humphrey, then and there lying dead, upon the oath of the jurymen, who, being duly sworn upon their oaths, say that said persons came to their death on the 6th day of February at New-Hamburg, in the County of Dutchess, State of New-York, by suffocation by fire or drowning, in consequence of a collision between the Pacific express-train and a car loaded with crude petroleum thrown across the track of said train, on which they were passengers. The jury believe that the oil-train could not have been stopped soon enough to have prevented the accident; that the employes of the oil-train used all the means at their command to promptly signal the coming express-train; that the signal men did their duty in the premises; that the express-train was a half mile from the obstruction when first signaled, and could have been stopped, provided all the appliances had been effective; that, from some reason to the jury unknown, the patent brakes were not effectively applied.

In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner as the jurors aforesaid, have to this inquisition set their hands and seals on the day of the date hereof.

C. W. Andrews, Coroner; Geo. W. Beatty, Paul Flagler, Henry A. Sutherland, John N. Candee, Eli Sutcliff, Benj. Van Loan and Wm. W. Smith.

ARRANSAS.

No Quorum of the Senate Present—Adjournment Out of Respect to the Day—Proceedings in the Supreme Court in the Lieutenant-Governor's Case.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 22.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special to-night says: "On the meeting of the Senate this morning the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had brought in three skulking members, viz.: ASKEW, LAWSON and THOMAS. The roll was called, and ten were found present, lacking four of a quorum. After instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms and assistants to bring in the other absentees, the Senate adjourned out of respect to the day.

The House adjourned over for the same reason.

Immediately after the Supreme Court convened, counsel for Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON suggested to the Court that this day was usually kept sacred by the Departments of the Government, the Judiciary especially regarding it as a holiday, and he hoped that the Court would adjourn over until to-morrow. Without heeding the suggestion the Chief-Justice directed the Clerk to read the record, which being done, Lieut-Gov. JOHNSON presented in person a protest against Chief-Justice MCCLURE sitting in the case because of his impeachment by the House of Representatives. The Chief-Justice, without regarding the protest, announced that the trial will be proceeded with. Defendant's counsel then submitted a motion to dismiss the case on the ground that the Court having decided that no jury can be had because the Legislature had never enacted any statute providing for trials by jury in that Court the Court is not competent to try the case, because it was fact and not law that was involved. The Court took a recess for ten minutes, and on returning the Chief-Justice announced that the motion was dismissed. Justices HARRISON and GREGG dissented, saying that they did not believe that the Court had jurisdiction or any right to issue a *quo warranto* against the Lieutenant-Governor or the Governor. If the Court had no right to order a jury it had no right to try the case. Juries determine facts and Judges determine law. The Attorney for the State submitted a new replication to answer the defendants, excepting only to one plea, viz.: The Lieutenant-Governor did not enter on the discharge of his duties within fifteen days after being officially notified of his election. The Attorney announced this as only a point at issue. Witnesses were then called.

Mr. HODGES, President of the Board of Commissioners, was first placed on the stand. He testified that he had positively delivered an official certificate of election to the Lieutenant-Governor on the 1st of May, 1868.

Mr. BROOKS, also a member of the Board, testified that he had signed the certificate of election some time during the month of April—the exact day he did not remember; he was certain, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor was qualified within the time specified by the Constitution. The Court then adjourned until to-morrow, on account of the illness of Justice GREGG. The Clayton men are becoming very despondent. According to the evidence thus far adduced it will be impossible for even this Court to oust the Lieutenant-Governor.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was generally observed here.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.35	48	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	30.67	28	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	30.58	19	..	Calm.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.32	24	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston	30.34	43	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.07	28	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	29.97	41	S. E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	30.20	45	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.28	32	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Corinne	28.68	27	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.22	25	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	29.76	35	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.05	41	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Key West	30.18	70	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.25	47	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.21	62	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.00	33	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.16	61	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.13	27	S. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.12	64	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	30.60	28	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	29.48	44	..	Calm.	Clear.
Oswego	30.41	18	S. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.63	33	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Pittsburg	30.44	35	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	30.51	15	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.44	21	S. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.00	45	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	30.32	48	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.76	33	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O.	30.23	27	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Washington	30.54	26	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N.C	30.40	40	N. E.	Gentle.	L. Rain.
Norfolk	30.53	34	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-London	30.57	14	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	29.01	3	N.W.	High.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The day calendar of the Court of Appeals, at Albany, for Feb. 23, 1871, is as follows: Nos. 130, 156, 158, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165.

SETTLING WITH ENGLAND.

Arrival of Two British Memebrs of the High Commission.

Proceedings in the English Lords and Commons.

Strong Speech of Mr. Disraeli.

"Rowdy Rhetoric" and Its Effects—"England Not to Be Insulted or Injured With Impunity"—Discussions in the Dominion Parliament on the Questions at Issue—Notes from London Journals.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Arrival of Two of the English Members in the "Cuba"—Their Appearance and Reception—The Nature of the Questions at Issue.

Two of the English members of the Joint High Commission agreed upon by this country and England to meet at Washington, and to consider all the questions at issue between the two countries, especially the *Alabama* claims and the Canadian fisheries questions, and prepare a basis of settlement, arrived with their attachés at this port last evening on the steam-ship *Cuba*, which sailed from Liverpool on Feb. 11. The party consist of:

Earl DE GRAY AND RIPON, Commissioner.
Prof. MONTAGUE BERNARD, Commissioner.
Lord CHARLES TENTERDEN, Secretary.
Viscount FREDERICK GOODERICH, son of Earl DE GRAY.

Mr. HENRY HOWARD, formerly attached to the English Embassy, under Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, at Washington.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, the third of the Commissioners, took passage on the *Russia* a week later, and is due here on Tuesday evening next.

APPEARANCE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The *Cuba* was sighted off Sandy Hook at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and on her arrival at Lower Quarantine was detained there till this morning, but the Commissioners were taken ashore in the United States mail-boat and landed at the Cunard dock, Jersey City, about 7½ o'clock. The Earl DE GREY AND RIPON is of medium size, slenderly built, about forty-five years of age, and has sandy whiskers. He was the first to land, and was received the moment he stepped ashore by Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul. His son, Viscount GOODERICH, a young man of twenty-one, was accompanied by his tutor from Oxford. The youthful Viscount is pale, wears glasses like his father, is of middle size and unassuming manners. Lord TENTERDEN is over the medium height, stout, and stoops slightly, and wears a thick, bushy black beard. Prof. MONTAGUE BARNARD is a quiet-looking elderly gentleman of over sixty years. Carriages were in waiting, and the distinguished gentlemen were conveyed to the Brevoort House to rest for a short time after their voyage, but the greater part of their luggage was ordered to be sent on direct to Washington. The Commissioners and the British Consul were driven to the Desbrosses-street Ferry, which they crossed, remaining in the carriages thence to the Brevoort House.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

The momentous nature of the deliberations to take place at the sittings of the Joint High Commission which will shortly be commenced in Washington, may be estimated by a mere enumeration of the knotty points to be dealt with by that international tribunal. The Commissioners will sit in friendly council, and endeavor to ascertain whether they cannot agree to certain rules and general principles, on which another Joint Commission, to be hereafter appointed, shall adjust the differences and claims arising from the following subjects of irritation and estrangement:

1. The *Alabama* claims take precedence of all others in point of importance and difficulty of settlement. Our Government is quite in earnest in requiring ample reparation; for, while the President in his instructions to Mr. MOTLEY, made overtures for the establishing of rules regarding the rights and duties of neutrals, which, if agreed to between the two leading maritime Powers, would be considered binding by the rest of the civilized world, he insisted that "the cause of grievance against Great Britain was not so much the issuance of her recognition of the insurgents' state of war, as her conduct under and subsequent to such recognition;" in other words, the acts of injury to our commerce and destruction of the property of our citizens, will have to be taken up and disposed of before provision is made by treaties and rules to prevent a recurrence of similar acts. England will have to make just reparation to our citizens for the wrongs they suffered through acts done and acts omitted to be done, to their great injury, before the contracting parties can mutually agree to a definite line of policy regarding the attitude and acts of neutrals toward belligerents.

2. By the treaty of 1854, between the United States and Great Britain, our fishermen were guaranteed the "privilege" of fishing within certain limits on the coasts of the British Possessions, and after the abrogation of that treaty the Canadian authorities instituted a system of "licensing" American fishing vessels, which remained in force until last May, when the licenses were abolished, and the Canadians fell back upon the Treaty of 1818. Under this treaty they claim the right to exclude our fishermen. Since the establishment of that treaty our fishermen memorialized Congress to protect them against "the arrogant assumptions and high-handed procedure of the Canadians," and various stipulations were entered into from time to time, by which our fishermen, on the representations of our Government, were graciously conceded the right of fishery within three miles of the British-American coast, measured "from headland to headland," to which arbitrary rule we never consented. On the negotiation of the Reciprocity Treaty our fishermen got all the "privileges" they desired, but at its expiration all the old assumptions of the Canadians were resumed, with the addition of seizing our vessels when within the imaginary line, without giving them the customary warning. This conduct of our neighbors, the President mildly refers to as "unfriendly."

3. A question of comparatively minor importance, and which at all events can be deferred without serious inconvenience to either party, is whether the United States has a right to use the St. Lawrence as the natural outlet of the lakes. The Canadians say "no, for the river is useless to you as a commercial outlet, you cannot overcome the rapids without the canal, and these are on Canadian soil." The Commission will consider whether, as we cannot build canals on Canadian soil, we cannot use the existing canals. But whatever decision (if any) may be arrived at, many think that the St. Lawrence can never be the great outlet for Western produce. For half the year, they argue, it is frozen over and useless; and already new and more economical routes are being availed of which will not divert commerce from our Atlantic ports.

4. The commercial relations between this country and Canada will have to be overhauled. The commercial laws of our neighbors bear the stamp of hostility toward this Republic. For instance, duties are placed on coal and corn to exclude those American products, though the Canadian people are the chief sufferers by this sage legislation.

5. The Canadian authorities have gone to the trouble of making a computation of the losses sustained by Canadians during Fenian incursions, and it is understood will put in their bill. Of course our Commissioners will know what to do with it. The British Government acknowledged that the President faithfully enforced the Neutrality laws; the Canadians wreaked ample vengeance on the captured Fenians.

6. Lastly, the long-disputed question of the north-western boundary comes up for settlement. Briefly, the disagreement arises in this way: The United States claim that according to the treaty of 1846 a certain deflection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude was agreed to for the purpose of giving Great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island, gave the United States the whole Haro Archipelago; but Great Britain refuses to acknowledge our clear and unquestionable right to the said island.

ENGLAND'S PARLIAMENT.

Proceedings in the Opening Session—Earl Granville and Mr. Disraeli on Anglo-American Relations.

Lord GRANVILLE, speaking in the English House of Lords, in answer to the speech from the Throne, referred with much feeling to his friendly personal relations with both France and Germany. As Foreign Secretary, however, it had been his paramount duty to lay aside all personal feelings, and to maintain a fair and impartial neutrality, although, unluckily, his cordiality for both the belligerents had been deeply resented by each. He gave the explanations desired by the Duke of RICHMOND relative to the London Conference. Her Majesty's Government refused to allow it to be held at St. Petersburg, whereupon the whole of the Powers agreed in selecting London as the place of meeting. France, so far from objecting to the Conference, admitted that it would be a good thing in itself, and an advantage to France to be represented. It had consequently been postponed from week to week to give the French Plenipotentiary an opportunity of attending. Unfortunately, M. JULES FAVRE had neither been able to attend nor to name a substitute, and as there were urgent reasons against further delay it was necessary for the Conference to go on. All, however, that was intended to be done was to indicate the arrangements proposed to be embodied in a treaty, which would be signed, it was hoped, by France as well as the other Powers. Passing to our relations with the United States he described the composition of the mixed English and American Commission, headed on the English side by Lord DE GREY, and expressed a belief that the labors of the Commission would lead to a satisfactory arrangement compatible with the honor of both countries. He remarked: "Allusion had been made to an unfortunate vote taken in Congress the other day. I regret it. I think it is just one of those things that will *probably be regretted in America itself by all who are most qualified to form an opinion.* It seems to me that we should not allow a vote of that kind to interfere with any negotiations for the settlement of the claims in question. Certainly this country would be a loser if we were once to admit the principle that international obligations might be interfered with by foolish speeches made, or reckless votes now and then passed in the Legislature of each country." Then Lord GRANVILLE briefly replied to the criticisms of the Duke of RICHMOND upon the army reductions of last session, and stated that all the navy estimates having been prepared by Mr. CHILDERS, the Admiralty administration would be carried on in the manner customary during any temporary indisposition on the part of the First Lord. The papers relative to the war and foreign policy would be laid on the table with all practicable dispatch, and he accepted with satisfaction the assurance that they would be considered with candor and with an absence of party feeling.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons Mr. DISRAELI plunged at once, without preface, into a discussion of the present state of affairs, which he described as "complicated and not devoid of danger." The policy of neutrality proclaimed by the Government last July was wise and dignified, but he maintained that they ought to have adopted the "armed neutrality" which he had then recommended, because the uniform tendency of such a policy was to prevent wars, to shorten them when begun, and to secure fair terms of peace when hostilities came to an end. Premising that the experience of the Luxembourg affair had taught him that all the danger of an outbreak lay with France, he censured Her Majesty's Government for not having put a stronger pressure on the Emperor to prevent a war which they ought to have foreseen. This they had a claim to do by their success in procuring the withdrawal of Prince LEOPOLD, and also by our joint guarantee with Russia of Saxony. If England had acted with Russia, and had threatened an "armed neutrality" at Paris, he asserted that the war might have been prevented, for Russia was extremely anxious that peace should not be broken, and the war was a military surprise to Prussia, who expected that a part of her territories would be overrun. True, the Emperor might have replied that an armed neutrality was difficult for us, who for the last two years had been disarming; and this led Mr. DISRAELI to reflect with great severity on Mr. GLADSTONE's persistence in the policy of reduction, which, started for hustings policy, he must have known before he had been Prime Minister ten minutes to have been a grave mistake. This war, which the Government might have prevented, Mr. DISRAELI characterized as part of the great German Revolution, more important politically than the French Revolution; it opened a new world and new unknown objects, and had entirely destroyed the old balance of power. Its first consequence was the repudiation by Russia of the Treaty of 1856, and here he blamed the mode in which that measure was met, especially the recurrence to Count BISMARCK. He protested against a Conference on that treaty in which France was not represented. Nor could he conceive a British statesman giving up in Conference all the points which had been gained with such great sacrifices in the Crimean war. The treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Luxembourg had next been violated. So, also, had the treaty guaranteeing Rome to the Pope; though the union between the Papacy and Liberalism had something to do with that. Commenting on the American paragraph, Mr. DISRAELI called attention to the offensive tone habitually adopted by the American Government and leading men towards this country. He said: "I have shown the House what a complicated state of affairs, what difficulties, and what possible dangers have arisen in Europe from this war, which has destroyed the balance of power, and which, I think, might have been prevented. But those difficulties and dangers are not limited to Europe. The Atlantic cable unhappily conveys not only communications relating to commercial matters. Everything that happens in the diplomatic circles of Europe appears to reach the other side of the great waters with a rapidity rivaling that by which the knowledge of the price of gold and of cotton is conveyed across the Atlantic. I am surprised at the course which was taken by the *sovereign of America* in this matter. *I should have thought that he would not have condescended to imitate the example of Europe.* But to my great surprise it turns out that there has been a treaty entered into by America, a very old treaty which has been brought forward and has become the subject of public discussion and perhaps of arrangements which we may all have to regret. This treaty was a treaty negotiated, as all treaties entered into with the United States have been negotiated, with great concessions on our side. The enjoyment of it was lost, wantonly lost by the United States by their abrogation of the Treaty of Reciprocity with Canada, although even after that occurrence they enjoyed the advantages of its provisions for many years longer by the forbearance and indulgence of English statesmen. That treaty is now brought forward by the United States as an act of injustice on our parts, and as a means and opportunity for misunderstanding. I was glad to hear from the Queen's Speech that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has been drawn to this business, and that there seems a reasonable chance of our arriving at an amicable understanding upon the matter. But we shall probably have some explanation from the papers which will be laid upon the table. There is one point connected with America, however, which I cannot refrain from bringing before the consideration of this House, and that is, it seems to me the time has come when some notice should be taken by this country of the extraordinary manner in which the authorities of America communicate with our Government and with the people of this country, or with persons of influence with whom they are placed in communication. The tone of the American Government toward the Government of England is *different from that used toward the Government of any other country.* It is not, as I once thought it was, the rude simplicity of republican manners. Nothing can be more courteous than the Government of the United States to the Russian Government, and, I have no doubt, to the German Government; but if they have any communication to make to the Government of this country, or any cause to give their opinion as to the conduct of the English people, a tone is adopted and language used which it may be forbearing not to notice for a time, but which, if continued, may lead to consequences not intended, and which all will deplore. Now, I am not going to dwell upon the wild words of demagogues, who, I suppose, in the United States, as in all other countries, are reckless in their expressions. I am talking of persons of authority—of the House of the Representatives of the nation. I will take, for instance, the chief Senator—I think the Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs is the chief man in the Senate, and only second to the President, for he exercises the functions of royalty to a certain degree. No treaty with the United States can, I believe, be concluded without his concurrence. Well, having to deal with us in this very matter of the Fisheries Treaty he commenced his Parliamentary career last year by a violent invective against the English Government and the English nation, calculated to excite the passions of the people of America. Then the President of the United States, the Sovereign of America, has recently produced one of the gravest State papers which a person of his exalted position could have produced. When the English Government or people are referred to, instead of being spoken of with kindness or respect—I might use much harsher expressions to describe the manner in which our conduct and interests are treated. What is the cause? It is, I think, very unfortunate that only recently the Fenian prisoners were sent to America. *It is a questionable thing to me whether they ought to have been amnestied.* But, as I have said on a former occasion, an amnesty should always be complete; and if they were to be freed, I think they ought to have been allowed to go to Ireland, instead of being put on board a boat with £5 in their pocket. The people of America received them, in pursuance of the system of always insulting this country, with all honor, and by a large majority in the House of Representatives decided to treat them with every possible respect. I want to know what is the reason why the *Government and people of England are treated by the Government of the United States in a different manner from that in which other countries are treated.* The time has come when we ought to know that. At the first blush one would think it would be impossible for two nations to be on terms of more thorough and complete understanding. Notwithstanding the emigration which the honorable gentleman who seconded the address has noticed, the English character and origin of the settlers in these colonies are always and constantly predominant. They have, perhaps, improved our language, but they have to a certain extent the same laws and the same religion. Our commercial relations are on an immense scale, and mutually beneficial. There is every circumstance which ought to unite two nations in the bonds of real friendship, and yet it is impossible that the Government or the people of this country can be brought in any public way before the authorities of that country without some expression being used or some course taken which is offensive to our honor. It cannot arise from the original quarrel. The result of the original quarrel was certainly calculated to leave feelings of vindictiveness, but not on the part of the Americans. Nor does it arise from the course taken during the civil war. Nothing is more unjust or untrue than the statement that the cause of the Southern States was taken up by either party in this country; and with regard to the charges so constantly made that the party represented on this side of the House acted in a party sense with regard to the Southern Confederation, it is utterly untrue. There were gentlemen, no doubt, on both sides of the House who expressed their opinions and brought forward motions, but nothing like a party motion was made. Lord DERBY, who was well acquainted with America, from the first believed that the Northern Confederation would be successful, and as regards the one House of Parliament where he was prominent he may be fairly assumed to represent the party sitting on this side. As regards this House, I may, perhaps, claim to be regarded as the representative, and under no circumstances whatever did I sanction any such motion, and for this reason *I felt it was impossible to limit your interference to the recognition of the Southern States.* It would have involved you in a war with the Northern States, and of such a result I would not take the responsibility. The reason is this: There is a party in America, who certainly do not monopolize the intelligence, the education and the property of the country, and who, I believe, are not even numerically strong, who attempt to obtain political power and to excite political passion by abusing England and its Government because they believe they can do it with impunity. The very men who do this would be the last men to take this course *if they thought that England would resent these insults.* You may say, if they have no really hostile intent, and it is a mere electioneering game, is it not better for us to be forbearing and contemptuous? Well, it is not exactly that. The danger is this: They excite the passions of millions, and some unfortunate thing happens, or something unfortunate is said in either country; the fire lights up, it is beyond their control, and the two nations are landed in a war or a contest which they can no longer control or prevent. And, therefore, in my mind, if we are to have a Commission, *it will be a good opportunity for us to come to a clear understanding on that point—that England cannot be insulted or injured with impunity,* and, although I should look upon it as the darkest hour in my life to support or even to counsel in this House a war with the United States, *the United States must understand that we will not permit ourselves to be treated differently from other countries.* If once our naval and military institutions were in that condition which I hope on Thursday, or some early day, we shall find they are—[a laugh]—if once it is known that Her Majesty's dominions cannot be assaulted without being defended—*all this rowdy rhetoric which is addressed to irresponsible millions, and, as it is supposed, with impunity to ourselves,* will, I believe, cease. That is the state of affairs we have to encounter. And as there is not one of the subjects which I have mentioned which will not probably be brought forward for our consideration in the course of the session, it has seemed to me not inappropriate that on the first day some general view should be put before the House of the consequences of these great events growing out of the war between Germany and France." Having promised to support the Army bill of the Government if it were adequate to the necessity, Mr. DISRAELI afterward said that in the general topics touched on in the Speech he would refrain from expressing any differences of opinion he might entertain that Parliament might present an united front in this season of great peril.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The Debate in the Canadian Parliament on the Matters to Come Before the Joint High Commission—The Fisheries, the Fenian Raids, &c.

As stated in our telegrams yesterday, Sir A. T. GALT inquired, in the Canadian House of Commons, on Monday, whether it was the intention of the Government to continue to enforce their policy respecting the protection of the fisheries, pending the result of the Joint High Commission, and whether any instructions had been received from the Imperial Government on that point.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said he would answer the question, and also take the opportunity of making a short statement on the whole subject; and in order to put himself in order, would move that the papers be printed. In the first place it was the present intention of the Government to carry out the same regulations for the protection of the fisheries in the season of 1871 as they had carried out last session. It was known to the House and country that immediately after the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty, as a matter of course, all privileges that were enjoyed under that treaty by the American fishermen ceased. The Canadian Government took immediate steps to assert their rights to the fisheries and provide for their protection. While they were making the necessary preparations to assert their rights and protect them from being infringed, communications were received from Her Majesty's Government in which it was suggested that in the expectation which Her Majesty's Government then entertained that a new reciprocity treaty would be arranged at an early day, the American fishermen for that season should be allowed the same right to fish that they had under the treaty. The Canadian Government thought it would be an unwise course—that some steps should be taken to enforce their rights, and that to allow them to remain in abeyance for a whole season would be such an apparent surrender of these rights as would increase the difficulty of a subsequent assertion of them. Her Majesty's Government having received this opinion of the Canadian Government, and being desirous, as they had always been, to act as far as possible in accordance with other countries, a suggestion was made by which an assertion of our rights should be at once made, and at the same time no practical inconvenience would be suffered by American fishermen during that season. This was accomplished by insisting that American fishermen who desired to fish in our waters should take out a license upon payment of a nominal fee. The Nova Scotia Government made a strong protest against going so far; but, from a desire to act in accordance with the Imperial policy, they joined in the arrangement that was made. It was also acquiesced in by the Governments of New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Subsequently, as was known, the fee was increased from half a dollar to one dollar. That was for the purpose of again asserting our claim and again showing that we intended to keep our own waters under our own control, and that it was not to be considered that the payment of a nominal fee of fifty cents was at all an indication of what we considered to be the value of our fisheries. In the following season the Canadian Government again increased the license fee; but it was found that American fishermen were altogether disregarding the regulations, and were persisting in trespassing in our waters. The number of licenses issued steadily decreased every year, till last May, when they fell off altogether, the American fishermen persisting in entering our waters, when they had not a shadow of right without taking out a license. In 1866 there were issued 364 licenses; in 1867, 281; in 1868, 56 and in 1869 only 25. In other words, the American fishermen persisted in fishing in our waters without paying for it. The license system proved to be a total failure. It was no protection to our fishermen, and afforded no compensation for a partial surrender of our rights. In consequence of this the Canadian Government resolved to do away with the license system, and preserve our own fisheries for our own fishermen. That resolve was of course communicated to Her Majesty's Government, and Her Majesty's Government acceded to the policy of exclusion of the foreign fishermen from our waters. They agreed to retain a naval squadron in our waters to aid in the protection of the fisheries, but it was thought by the Canadian Government that, in addition to the material and moral support of the Imperial Government, the squadron should be aided by a force of our own; and a fleet of eight vessels was placed in our waters to act in accord with the officers of the squadron. Under this new arrangement our fisheries had been, on the whole, well protected. The arrangement had proved exceedingly successful. It was admitted, by those who had special interest in the protection of our fisheries, that our fishermen had, in the main, been efficiently protected by the new system during last season; and the correspondence brought down would show how much they owed to the active, zealous, and discreet course of Her Majesty's naval officers at the station, who supported the Canadian officials in every possible way. It was known to the House that since the Treaty of 1818 several questions had arisen respecting the extent of our fisheries; and a question also arose as to the construction of the treaty itself in some respects. Now, with respect to the chief question, that was, the renunciation by the United States forever of the right to fish within three miles from our shore, there could be no dispute. About that point the Americans raised no dispute; and so long as that right was protected, the main interests were protected. There was, however, a question commonly called the headland question, which was of importance, though of far less importance than the general question of exclusion within the limit of three miles. By consort with Her Majesty's Government, in order to secure their material and naval support, it was arranged that for the present the question of headlands was to be placed in abeyance; but at the same time it was arranged between the Canadian and Imperial Governments, and between the Imperial Government and the United States Government, that the right of three miles from headland to headland should not be considered as in any way abandoned, notwithstanding at the time it was not pressed. In all communications with respect to the fisheries and to our right of exclusion, Her Majesty's Government and the Canadian Government had been in accord, and Her Majesty's Government had given most positive and repeated assurances that not one of our rights should in any way be surrendered. It was, however, obvious to the Canadian Government that it was exceedingly inconvenient that we should have rights that remained a dead letter, especially as to what portion of our waters was included within the treaty, and that it was exceedingly important that any doubts upon the subject should be removed. It was, of course, exceedingly inexpedient that we should be continually asserting a right, and be unable to enforce it, or to receive compensation for its abandonment. The Canadian and Imperial Governments, therefore, had a good deal of correspondence on that point, which resulted in the Postmaster-General going to England upon that and other matters. As the papers would show, at the request of the Canadian Government Her Majesty's Government opened communication with the United States Government on the headland question, and for the purpose of establishing the geographical limits of exclusion from our shores. The Canadian Government requested that this should be done by a mixed Commission, on which Canada should be represented; and they also requested that the Commission should sit on this side of the water. In due time Mr. CAMPBELL got a favorable communication from the Imperial Government, which was followed by a dispatch, which was among the papers brought down, announcing that in consequence of the request of the Canadian Government, application would be made to the United States Government when Her Majesty's Government thought the proper time had arrived for making such application. They did so, and it was requested that a Commission should be appointed of three only on each side.

In reply to a question by Sir A. T. GALT, Mr. MACDONALD said that in all the transactions leading to the appointment of the Commission, the Imperial and Canadian Governments had been in accord. And in reply to another member he said that the original request of the Canadian Government was limited to the fishery question and the headland question. The Canadian Government had communicated to Her Majesty's Government the claims of Canada for compensation for expenditure caused to the Dominion by the Fenian raids. The correspondence on that subject was still going on. He did not know whether it would be included in the subjects to be considered by the Commission. All they knew was that in the first place they had received a dispatch in answer to theirs conceding their demands, and stating that the Commission would be appointed upon the fishery question, on which Canada would be represented; all they knew of what took place after that was what they saw in the published correspondence, namely, that at the request of the American Government the Commission had been increased, and its sphere of operations enlarged sufficiently to take in any possible question. The Canadian Government had not been consulted on the question of enlarging the functions of the Commission. The American Government asked to have them enlarged, and the British Government agreed to it. Being asked if he understood that the claims of Canada arising out of the Fenian invasions would be submitted to the Commission, Sir JNO. A. MACDONALD said he could not answer that question positively. They had asked Her Majesty's Government to make the claim in their behalf, but they had not asked that it be brought before the Commission, because the Commission was only to consider the fisheries question. The widening of the sphere of the Commission was made subsequently, on the request of the American Government, and it was widened sufficiently to take in all the questions that might disturb friendly relations between the United States and Canada.

Sir A. T. GALT—If I understand the matter, it appears our Government, through Mr. CAMPBELL, suggested that the question of the headlands should be left to the Commission, and that that was the extent of their action at that time. I understand from the statements made by the Premier that the subsequent enlargement of the question was undertaken by Sir EDWARD THORNTON without correspondence or communication with the Canadian Government. With regard to our Fenian claims, the House would remember that papers were brought down last year showing that the claims had been brought to the notice of the Imperial Government by Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER and Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL. In reading the correspondence between Sir EDWARD THORNTON and Mr. FISH, which appeared the only communication our Government had received, it did not seem to him to cover the consideration of these claims. It was true that the first letter of Sir EDWARD THORNTON used some general terms which might possibly lead to the conclusion that it would cover everything. But the correspondence must be taken as composed of two parts, and the acceptance of the proposition was the most important of the two. The acceptance was in the letter of Mr. FISH. His reading of that letter was that it was limited to questions arising out of the late war, and that a guarded expression had been used. However, he quite understood that they were not prepared to give an answer as to whether they would be considered by the Commission.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Notes from English Papers.

The London *Times* says that however the inquiry to be made by the Joint Commission which is to meet at Washington is to be conducted, our liability for the escape of the *Alabama* must be the main, if not the first, question to be determined, and when it is determined, the questions arising out of individual claims will prove comparatively easy of solution. The dispute about the Canadian fisheries, troublesome as it may be, is a much simpler affair. One condition, however, is necessary for the restoration of a thoroughly amicable understanding between America and Great Britain. It is the reciprocal cultivation of good feeling and courtesy on both sides, especially by those who are supposed to represent popular opinion, whether as speakers or writers. The *Standard* for many reasons thinks it unwise to mix up the *Alabama* claims and the fishery claims together. The fishery question is one in which law and right are confessedly and entirely on our side, while the right and even the law of the *Alabama* case is open to grave dispute. Next, the fishery question is a colonial question, and properly referred to a commission in which Canada is powerfully represented; whereas the *Alabama* question is purely Imperial, and should naturally have been left to statesmen directly responsible to the Imperial Parliament and influenced only by Imperial considerations. Finally, the *Standard* says we do not wish to see either question settled by a compromise including both. We look forward, therefore, with considerable anxiety to the proceedings of the Commission, and the only feature of the case which appears altogether satisfactory is the indication given, by the assent of the American Government to the British proposals, of a sincere desire on their part to terminate a dispute which heretofore they have seemed to think it more convenient to keep open. The *Saturday Review* observes that since the time of Lord RUSSELL concession after concession has been made to American exigency, with the uniform result of provoking more unreasonable and more offensive demands. It will be singularly unfortunate if it should appear that the President of the Council has been sent out to America, like the citizens of Calais when the town was surrendered to EDWARD III., with a rope round his neck, in token of submission and of appeal for mercy. A capitulation immediately following the President's Message and the vote of the House of Representatives would not even purchase lasting peace at the expense of national humiliation. The fisheries grievance and the St. Lawrence have been recently started, and the politicians of the United States have an inexhaustible store of similar complaints in reserve. The whole history of diplomatic transactions between England and America consists of aggressions and threats on the part of the United States, too often provoked by excessive English pliability. If overbearing rudeness proves to be once more successful, it may be predicted that the next demand will extend to the annexation of the English dominions in North America.

LETTERS FROM ABROAD.

THE HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

1848 and Its Causes—The Past of the Orleans—Living Representatives of the House—Attitude of the Exiles—"Time and the Hour"—Present Intentions.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871.

Big with fate to the ORLEANS family and to France was the 13th July, 1842. On that eventful day the Duc D'ORLEANS, eldest son of King LOUIS PHILIPPE and heir to the throne, the hope, the very "Rose of France," on whom all parties and factions had centred, was thrown from his carriage while driving in a suburb of Paris and instantly killed. The nation went into mourning, and dire were the prognostications of woes only too well realized. The unfortunate Prince left two boys, babes in arms, and the likelihood of a long regency ere the elder would succeed to the throne—for LOUIS PHILIPPE was of advanced age—afforded intriguers and malcontents argument for renewing their manœuvres for setting up a republic. The immediate causes of the Revolution of 1848 and the banishment of the royal family are matters of history for those curious to know the springs of a political ebullition in a country which, in a period of only fifty years, had changed no less than four times its form of government. But it is sufficient for the present to ascribe that of 1848 to the obstinacy of GUIZOT, then Prime Minister, in his opposition to the popular cry for universal suffrage. Without warning and equally surprised as to its strength and numbers as was the King, a clamorous mob presented itself at the Tuileries on the 24th of February, 1848. Subsequent inquiry fully established the fact that the angry multitude had no fixed purpose of injury to the royal family, and had the King in good part met them and either conceded their demands or resigned his crown to the young Comte DE PARIS with a liberal Cabinet, all the unhappy consequences to the family would have been averted. But for once in his life the brave, good King fairly lost his head, and panic-stricken with his Queen, in disguise fled the city and wearily made their way to the sea-coast where, trusting themselves to a frail fishing-boat, after a boisterous voyage reached the English coast, and from thence proceeded to Claremont, some ten miles from London, where the King long years before had lived in exile and where they were soon joined by their several children and grand-children. And there they both died, the King on the 26th of August, 1850, and Queen MARIE AMELIE on the 29th of March, 1866. His reign had been just eighteen years of tranquillity and progress that France had never known before. He was the Citizen-King, and unlike to his cousin and rival, the Comte DE CHAMBORD, made no claim to Divine right, but rested his claim to the throne on the will of the people.

THE PRESENT ORLEANS.

The royal pair had six children. The eldest, the unlucky Duc D'ORLEANS, born in 1810, and thirty-two years of age when killed, had, by marriage with Princess LOUISA ELIZABETH, of Mecklenburg, two sons, the Comte DE PARIS, now thirty-three years old, and the Duc DE CHARTRES, in his thirty-first year. Both of these Princes will be well remembered by Americans as having served on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff during the first year of the war of the rebellion, and resigned their commissions only when there was a grave probability of the United States becoming involved in warfare with France by reason of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on the British steamer *Trent*. The Comte DE PARIS, the recognized head of the younger branch of the BOURBON family, is, of course, the most prominent personage, although not so well known to France and the world as his uncles, the Prince DE JOINVILLE and the Duc D'AUMALE, who before the revolution held distinguished posts under the Government. The Comte DE PARIS married his cousin, the Princess MARIE ISABELLE, daughter of Duc DE MONTPENSIER, and has two children, the elder a daughter, born in September, 1865, and a son two years old this month of February, called Prince LUDWIG PHILIPPE ROBERT. The Comte is of a manly presence, above the average height and strongly built, fair complexioned, blue eyes, brown hair, and wears his beard full grown. His marriage was a love match with his beautiful cousin, and blessed as they are with health, children and a competence of worldly goods, it may be that nothing in store for them in the future, of power and state, will render them happier than they are now at Twickenham, in their beautiful home on the banks of the Thames. The house in which they reside makes no pretensions to a chateau or a palace, but its interior offers all of comfort and luxury that well-ordered minds could desire. A choice library, hung with paintings chiefly representing memorable events in his grandfathers' and ancestors' lives, is, in its spacious dimensions and tasteful furniture, an especial feature of the house, in which all the chief apartments are on the ground floor. In study, correspondence, writing books, which have justly attracted favorable criticism and attained good circulation; in receiving visitors and occasional journeys on the Continent, the Comte DE PARIS spends his time fitting himself for the trust which is soon likely to be tendered to him. Affable, gentle, yet dignified, of superior powers in conversation and in his judgment of men, and bearing a marked likeness to the famous portraits of HENRY IV., he can hardly fail of becoming, as the constitutional King of France, successful and popular as ever were the best of his ancestors. His estate is not large, though sufficient, acquired by inheritance, which in no wise was disputed by the Republic of 1848. His brother, the Duc DE CHARTRES, married his cousin, the daughter of the Prince DE JOINVILLE, and has three children. They reside near by, on the opposite bank of the Thames. The second son of King LOUIS PHILIPPE was the Duc DE NEMOURS, who married a Princess of Saxe-Gotha, and has four children, the eldest of whom, Count D'EU, espoused the Crown Princess of Brazil, and distinguished himself as Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian and allied armies in the war with LOPEZ. He will by law succeed Don PEDRO as Emperor of Brazil. The Princess CLEMENTINE was the third child of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and she married a Prince of Saxe-Cobourg. The Prince DE JOINVILLE, well known in the United States, which he has frequently visited, was the fourth, and, by marriage with the daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, has two children, one a daughter, and the younger the Duc DE PENTHIEVRE, who served three years in the United States Navy. Fifthly is the Duc D'AUMALE, now forty-eight years of age, and as heir of the Princes of CONDE, the wealthiest of all the family. His rare collections of books and works of art are of great celebrity, and make his charming "Orleans House" at Twickenham one of the most interesting and delightful places of visit in all Europe. At the time of the Revolution of 1848, the Duc D'AUMALE was famous as the conqueror of ABDEL KADER, and when he learned of the fall and flight of his royal parents from France, he was Governor of Algeria; and the Prince DE JOINVILLE, in command of the French fleet, was, with his family, on a visit to him. Their first intimation of a change of government was a polite letter from M. ARAGO, Minister of the Republican Cabinet in Paris, appealing to their patriotism, and inviting them in all haste to quit French territory! The response of the Duc D'AUMALE is celebrated for its noble sentiments, which fitly express the subordination to the popular will of France which has ever characterized the members of this branch of the BOURBON family. He has living but one son, his second, called the Duc DE GUISE, now seventeen years of age. His elder son, the Prince DE CONDE, died a few years ago in the East Indies, where he was traveling. His wife, a daughter of the King of Naples, died last year much lamented. Lastly comes the Duc DE MONTPENSIER, who, by marriage with the sister of Queen ISABELLA II., of Spain, is a Spanish subject. They have seven children. He was a candidate for the throne of Spain, but his party had not strength to compete with Marshal PRIM.

ATTITUDE OF THE EXILES.

Notwithstanding the stories told of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S economies and the shabby way he maintained his royal state, he left but little money, (having expended his revenues in completing and decorating the chateau and Pave at Versailles,) barely sufficient for the Comte DE PARIS and his brother to live like gentlemen in England. His second son, the Duc DE NEMOURS, is poor, and is the especial object of Queen VICTORIA'S friendly considerations. By his Brazilian wife the Prince DE JOINVILLE had a moderate dowry, which enables him to support the small, but beautiful, estate situate between those of the Comte DE PARIS and the Duc D'AUMALE, the grounds of all which adjoin and communicate. There the three families reside in sweet accord, and, though as Frenchmen absent from France their happiness can be but incomplete, yet are they so blessed with hope and philosophy we doubt much if LOUIS NAPOLEON and his courtiers have these twenty-two years past been more enviable. During their long exile never have they ceased in all proper and legitimate ways to obtain permission to return to their native country. Their frequent petitions to the Corps Legislatif, and the brilliant debates thereon and their rejection, are familiar to those who have watched contemporaneous European politics. Like other public characters the Princes have suffered from the devotion and ardor of their adherents, and on one memorable occasion JULES FAVRE declared that the Orleanists can never return save as Kings and Princes! The animosity of the Emperor toward them was bitter and implacable, demonstrating his spirit even in the pitiful spite of suppressing the sale of books in France, written by the Duc D'AUMALE, although perfectly free from all comments upon the Emperor or his Government. Many months after the Emperor's book, *La Vie de Cezar*, was published, and no notice of it having appeared in *Le Constitutionnel*, the Emperor asked the reason why. The brave old editor said, "If your Majesty shuts the door to the Prince of CONDE, how can I open it to CEZAR?" From 1848 to the *coup d'état*, the exiles received from the Republic nought but honorable treatment. Their private estates were carefully respected, and had there been no change in the form of government, doubtless they would long ago have returned. But in all the amnesties issued by the Emperor they were always excluded from their benefits, and only last June was there a suggestion from the throne that their banishment was not to be perpetual. Taking for their motto, "France knows what France wants," they have in no wise instigated or been parties to political intrigues having for object their restoration to power, steadily adhering to the traditions of LOUIS PHILIPPE, who was called to the throne when he was wanted. After the famous *plebiscite*, which seemed to demonstrate that by a vast majority France accepted the personal rule of NAPOLEON, for the first time they lost heart, and humbly begged the poor privilege of returning to their native land as loyal subjects, for so fixed and engraven are their political views as to the paramount authority of the people, that, sinking all other considerations, they bowed to the *vox populi, vox Dei*. For many years past their partisans, decreased in numbers by death and despair, have ceased from organization and combined effort, so that today it may be truly said they have no party, any more than had LOUIS PHILIPPE before his recall in 1830. But as to the extent of their popularity and strength with the nation, there are not wanting betimes most flattering proofs, and notably in the *plebiscite*, when no less than fifty thousand officers and soldiers of the army made no secret of their preferences for them, although in so doing they incurred the displeasure of the Emperor.

"TIME AND THE HOUR."

But all unhoped for came the opportunity of last July, when France madly declared war with Prussia. Not for them to ask the reason why. It was enough that France had drawn her sword, even though it was against the German people with whom, by marriage, several of the Princes were closely allied. Without delay each and all tendered their services, soliciting but not stickling for rank commensurate with their former services in the army and navy, for the Duc D'AUMALE had been a General of Division, and the Prince DE JOINVILLE an Admiral. How rudely their proffers and petitions were rejected, and how their friends were repulsed in disdain for urging their acceptance by the Imperial Government, it becomes not the opponents of the Empire to recount, for from the Committee of National Defense have they received no better treatment. But the 4th of September gave them another chance. On that day the Princes were in Brussels, but five hours from Paris, and when the tidings came of the downfall of the Empire, the flight of the Empress, and the proclamation of the Republic, for the first time in twenty-three years they touched the soil, they breathed the air of their beloved France, and, not waiting permission, flew to Paris, and responding to the levy *en masse*, offered their services anew. And how were they received by the very men who, in the Corps Legislatif, had nobly advocated their rights of citizenship? Alas, times change, and men change, for after but one day's tarrying in their native city, the Government of National Defense urgently invited them to repair immediately to Calais and there await instructions, representing that their presence in Paris was a danger to the Republic! There was no appeal, and sadly the Princes went to Calais, where a telegram was awaiting them, simply wishing them a "pleasant voyage over the Channel today." Indignant and well-nigh desperate, they prepared a protest and a new petition, but the employes of the telegraph had been ordered to refuse their dispatches, and a few minutes ere the steamer sailed that day for Dover, they were politely invited on board! Returned to Twickenham, they awaited events for but a few days, and when GAMBETTA quitted Paris, and from Tours, in stirring words, called all Frenchmen under the flag, again did they solicit the poor privilege of doing what thousands of their countrymen were not too glad to accept. The history of those patriotic and unselfish endeavors so cruelly and stupidly repulsed by GAMBETTA, would, if known, reveal a story of daring and romance which would earn for the ORLEANS Princes an equal claim to applause as those who, more fortunate, may have suffered on the field of battle. The Prince DE JOINVILLE, unknown to GAMBETTA, was at the battle of Orleans a spectator, and not permitted, even under a pseudonym, to take part in the engagement; and so soon as his presence was made known to the Dictator, he was arrested, and, after five days' imprisonment, sent by sea out of France!

PRESENT INTENTIONS.

The fall of Paris found them again at Brussels, and resolved upon availing themselves of every chance envious Fortune so grudgingly accords them. They have already offered themselves as candidates to the National Assembly in those Departments where their partisans most abound; and it must be that their virtues, their talents, as well as their undeserved misfortunes will, if but known to their countrymen, secure for them a triumphant return. Their political code is short and simple. If it should please France to make anew the experiment of a republic, the Princes will loyally give it their best support in whatever position they may occupy. If their aspirations to the throne should be realized by the popular vote, they will wield their powers free from religious, political, or reactionary tendencies. A liberal monarchy, responsible, fashioned after that of Great Britain, with the ORLEANS family on the throne, would prove the preparatory act before the Grand Republic of France!

INSIDE PARIS.

After the Capitulation—No Emeute—Evacuation of the Forts—"Too Late"—Egress and Ingress.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 30, 1871.

The disorders at Les Halles yesterday consisted in the pillage of a few provisions and the despoiling of some rapacious merchants, who well merited the lesson. Hitherto the stall-keepers have been in the habit of exhibiting a small basket of potatoes, as all they had left, which they sold at thirty sous per pound, or 150 francs the 100 pounds. This exorbitant price would have subjected them to pillage long ago had they displayed more than two or three pounds at a time. Yesterday the people found upon the stalls fresh eggs, celery, potatoes and rabbits in abundance, with a number of fat, fresh chickens and turkeys. This abundance of provisions concealed hitherto, and brought out only when the provisionment of Paris had become a certainty, gave rise to some passionate reproaches, and unfortunately to illegal proceedings. A large crowd had gathered at Les Halles, and the people were admiring the large stock of poultry and vegetables when the first difficulty broke out. A man demanded the price of potatoes. "Nine sous the pound," was the response, and the man quickly denounced the dealer for having sold the same potatoes for thirty sous only a day or two before. He overturned the stand, and the rush made for the vegetables was the signal to the crowd. Other stands were attacked, and bundles of celery were soon flying in every direction. The dealers hastened to pick up their stock, but at the first motion the crowd fell upon them. Some order-loving citizens tried to stop the pillage, and appealed to some policemen quietly looking on from across the way. "It is not our affair," said these guardians of the public peace, quietly marching away. They then made an appeal to some officers of the National Guard, the Captain replying that if he interfered at all it would be on the side of the people. Word was immediately sent to Gen. VINOY, who soon ordered a company of mounted *gendarmes* to the spot, the very sight of these men being enough to restore order. This warning to the speculators extended over the entire city, and this morning a majority of the shops which opened yesterday morning with a fair stock of fresh provisions are now closed.

NO EMEUTE.

Thus far all the attempts of the "exalted spirits" to create an émeute against the armistice have failed, the good sense of the people coming quickly to the aid of the Government—not because the Government still finds adherents, but because it is evident that anything like a revolt would be severely punished by the Prussians, the penalty falling, as usual, upon honest people. The last attempt ended ridiculously, but there was still another which deserves mention. After the serious agitation produced in the public mind day before yesterday, two men named BRUNEL and RIAZZA usurped the titles of the General-in-Chief of the Army and Chief of the General Staff, succeeded in assembling a small number of National Guards for the purpose of leading them against the enemy. The tocsin was sounded at Saint-Eustache, and a crowd began to gather, when the deception was discovered. BRUNEL and RIAZZA were arrested. A note found at the Prefecture of Police shows that RIAZZA solicited, in 1869, employment among the *mouchards* of the Empire.

EVACUATION OF THE FORTS.

The forts were all evacuated yesterday, and at 3 o'clock the Prussian troops took possession. The rendition was conducted with the most complete courtesy, the Prussians bringing no drums and having their guns slung across their shoulder. Their flags were furled, and in no instance was there a smile or a look to offend the pride of the retiring French. The keys of the forts were no sooner given up and the French across the threshold, than the German troops were marched in, a guard, with most admirable discipline and precision marching to the advanced lines, one hundred yards from the fortifications. Officers on horseback, with maps, rode along the lines to see that the positions were correct. The dismantling of the *enceinte* began at once, the cannon being prepared for delivery to the Prussian Commissaries.

"TOO LATE."

"Too late," are words which should be before the eyes of every Frenchman hereafter, for again and again the French have been too late in this war. There was another example of it yesterday. A large quantity of provisions was stored in the forts, and among other things several barrels of pork in Forts Vanves and Issy. A train of wagons was sent out, but arrived too late; the Prussians were already in possession. Thoroughly ashamed, the wagons were hurried off to Montrouge and Charenton, but the enemy had been an hour in possession. Thus it happens that the Prussians are eating French pork when the people here are so much in need. It is estimated that a full day's ration was thus lost by being too late. One may well pause to inquire what is the cause of these retards. Orders from the General Staff are always behind the time expected, and the execution requires three or four times as long as the calculated time. DUCROT has never been able to get his army into line on time, nor can he be depended upon to take a position at a certain hour. The description which I gave in August last of the embarcation of a French battalion on the railroad trains is a good example of all movements. At the very last moment only one-half of the men are found in the ranks, the other half are embracing friends at the corner, or taking a *dernier coup* at the wine-shop. When DUCROT turned toward Malmaison, before putting his line of battle before Montretout, one-third of his men were straggling along the wood from Ruril, where the wine-shops were crowded with them. In the evening I saw four soldiers who asserted that they had left their guns and knapsacks at a *marchand de vins*, and could not find them afterward. The shops were closed; but upon advising them to break in the door rather than run the risk of being shot for throwing away their guns, they reluctantly confessed that, having taken a *coup* too much, they could not exactly remember at what shop their guns had been left. These men were not in company, were not speaking of the same wine-shop, and I could but ask if in my short walk four men of this class were seen, how many must there have been in all? How many of the thousands whom we saw without guns, claimed to have left them *chez le marchand de vin?*

EGRESS AND INGRESS.

The terms of the convention left some doubt as to the right of individuals to enter and leave the City by passing the Prussian lines when the railroads are open. A note in the *Officiel* explains that persons can leave the city on passes from both sides, and that for this purpose one must write to the Prefecture of the Police, giving name, residence, occupation or profession, and the business which makes a journey necessary. If all is found correct a pass will be made out and sent to the Prussians for a *visé*, the whole taking forty hours. All persons are forbidden from applying in person at the Prefecture. But it is not yet ascertained whether one can come in again after going out. This part was entirely forgotten, and will form the subject of a note to our masters today. If strangers enter Paris it will be, of course, by influence brought to bear upon the Prussian authorities. All letters sent must be left unsealed.

CUBA.

The Rebellion—Its Decreasing Importance—Continuance of Surrenders—Wretchedness of the "Presentados"—Valmaseda's Policy—General News-Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871.

Gen. VALMASEDA left the city this morning for the Cinco Villas, and numerous conjectures are made as to the motives which cause this sudden and unheralded trip. But the public is in error if it supposes that this trip has not been premeditated, and that it has not been known to the select few for over a month. The present trip is simply an incident of the system inaugurated some six weeks ago, or more, by VALMASEDA, and begun with the surrender of the Cienaga de Zapate insurgents, the Spanish Major ARRAGON still remaining at Hanabana, and receiving the surrender of the few Cubans who still hold out in the Macaqua and Colon districts. It is known that several propositions have been made by Cubans occupying important positions in their army or civil departments, to the Spanish Government, with a view of surrendering, but on condition that a certain guarantee should be given them, that their lives might be protected and their pardon be unconditional. This much the inferior officers of the army cannot grant or promise, and therefore all negotiations to that effect fell to the ground. In order to accomplish the object, however, VALMASEDA now leaves for the Cinco Villas, as the Cuban chiefs will not make any arrangements, or waste time in treating with officers who have neither the power or authority, and who want VALMASEDA'S consent in writing. Another object of VALMASEDA'S visit is to look a little into Gen. PORTILLA'S administration of affairs. PORTILLA is a man of wealth and education, and having made himself a great favorite of the ultra-Spanish party, on account of his severe measures, has carried things with a high hand and little tact. As a commander of troops he is a failure, and as a diplomat or administrator of affairs even worse. PORTILLA intends to carry out his measures on the strength of his bayonets, and the Cubans hold today almost as many portions of the Cinco Villas as they did a year ago. Whatever decrease the revolution has experienced has been caused by the natural decline of the war—the dwindling of the Cuban forces from sickness, bullets and desertions; as no new reinforcements are received, the power of the insurrection has been much lessened. The credit of this has been given to PORTILLA, but the idea is erroneous. In Sancti Spiritus the troops hold the ground they stand on and no more; hitherto they have had hard work to protect their convoys and forts. As the Spanish troops move in the Central Department, the Cubans, for the time, either move to Sancti Spiritus or to Eastern Deparments. Owing to the movements about Santiago de Cuba, the Cubans appeared off Bayamo in force, and some severe engagements between small detachments took place there. Other movements brought several Cuban bodies near Las Tunas, in addition to those already there, and the consequence was that the convoy of provisions from Manzanilla had to be escorted by an entire battalion. The jurisdiction of Cienfuegos proper, is much quieter, and the famous army of CAVADA has almost ceased to exist. A number of his men surrendered lately, and, if their statements are correct, his force consists of no more than thirty or forty men, while his authority is not recognized by any other chieftain. But all these surrendered Cubans are, as a rule, such adherents to a system of falsehoods, that an implicit belief can never be placed in their statements. Nineteen men surrendered to Major ARRAGON, twenty-two at Sancti Spiritus, and several hundred persons at Puerto Principe. A number of them were capable of carrying arms; they continue to come in. These *presentados* serve to swell the population of the already overcrowded towns in the interior, and all imaginable kinds of diseases are killing them off at a fearful rate. I have already mentioned that these *presentados*, with but rare exceptions, come in almost naked; many are full of sores, and are afflicted with loathsome diseases; all are without means to buy either food or clothing. I hope that the people of the United States will do something for them. Whenever any plan for this has been proposed, your correspondent will give, with pleasure, all needful information as to its execution. The matter is urgent, and, unless seen to, nobody can have any idea of the extreme misery to be endured by many of these *presentados*.

VALMASEDA'S POLICY.

The term of VALMASEDA'S amnesty expired yesterday, but he has not issued any proclamation as to what he intends to do. In private conversation he has mentioned that, notwithstanding the expiration of the time, he will continue to pardon all those who surrender, and hoped to do more by employing leniency than by force of arms. VALMASEDA may possibly extend his trip to Puerto Principe, and in that case he will know whether his policy has the desired effect.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Admiral MALCAMPO leaves for Spain on the 18th, on the frigate *Almansa*....Col. JOHN L. WINTHROP, of Newport, arrived on the *Morro Castle* yesterday....The Spanish gun-boat *Concha*, ashore near Cardenas, has been put afloat, and arrived here to be repaired....The small-pox is raging at Sagua la Grande.

QUASIMODO.

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

—The opening paper in the March *Atlantic*—"Woman's Rights in Ancient Athens"—is able and timely, and the *raison d'etre* of the paper, which is that of suggesting the points of resemblance between ancient Athens and modern Boston, is cleverly carried out. The article is worth reading for what it tells, as well as for the way in which it tells it. "Ups and Downs of the Bourbons" is an agreeable article. Mr. DE FOREST is among the most promising of our native romancers, and the chapters of his "Kate Beaumont," in this number, will not hurt his growing reputation. A third paper on "Our Eyes, and How to Use Them," is supplied by the experienced oculist, their author, and Mr. WHIPPLE has his fling at "Shoddy" in a way that should be wholesomely felt. Mr. H. JAMES, Jr., contributes in "A Passionate Pilgrim," the beginning of what promises to be a remarkably well written story, and "Active Glaciers in the United States," will have attractions for the curious in physical science. Mr. J. T. FIELDS, in his "Whispering Gallery," imparts some further revelations of HAWTHORNE, which will be read with melancholy interest. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR'S installment of "Faust," cannot be treated with any adequacy in our present limits. We may, however, say that it has struck us on a first reading as evincing commendable fidelity, subtlety of appreciation, and scholarly feeling.

—*Harper's*, as usual, offers great variety. In estimating the claims of this magazine, and according due credit for the skill with which it is prepared, we are bound to remember the range and number of its readers. To suit these it would not answer to offer a work too didactic or recondite. Yet it would be to err the other way to aim too low. *Harper's* has thousands of well-instructed readers, who would by no means be content with puerility. All things considered, then, the magazine is excessively well edited. The contents of every number seem to have been carefully weighed and balanced, and honest labor is put into every department of it. The March number deserves the usual praise. "Mad in the Morning—Dead at Night" is a rather poor attempt at sensational story-telling. On the other hand, "A Day in Castle Garden" is interesting from its subject, which comes home to us literally in more senses than one; the "Pictures of Ireland" sketch is pleasantly written and well illustrated; the same may be said of "Along the Florida Reef;" "Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus" is studied and conscientious; "An Affair of a Tombstone" is fresh and spirited, and the installment of "Anne Furness" is decidedly clever. For the rest, "Frederick the Great" is again continued; a second paper is printed on the "Claims of Columbus," and Mr. LAWRENCE continues his "Anteros," which we shall prefer to deal with in completed form rather than in serial. The miscellaneous departments at the end, which have done so much to gain for *Harper's* its wide popularity, attain in this number their customary excellence.

—The new *Galaxy* contains, among other things, continuations of three serial stories. Thick installments of "Lady Judith," "Overland," and "Ought We to Visit Her?" are thus bestowed for the delectation of lovers of fiction. What is remarkable is that the stories, while widely different, are all remarkably good. "Higher Education in America" is a solid contribution, and it discusses with force and truth some knotty questions. Besides these, a topic of current interest is dealt with in the article styled, "The Annexation of San Domingo." This will attract considerable attention, no doubt, although some of its statements may be amenable to criticism. "The Nether Side of Life in New-York" chiefly concerns thieves. "Told in Letters" is a tale of hotel life at the sea-side. It is rather flat, rather wearisome, and, like too much of the "life" it portrays, is in questionable taste. "England in June" is a very interesting paper, and recalls pleasant scenes and incidents of travel; the paper is evidently by an accomplished lady. The publishers apologize for omissions this month, which, however, we are sure their readers will readily excuse. The energy and tact with which this magazine is conducted have gained for it a host of partial friends; and adherents of this sort are far more ready to praise than blame. It is, meanwhile, undeniable that the vigor and ability we mention have been conspicuously exhibited; and that one consequence is that the *Galaxy* is always sought with eagerness by old and young.

—We are presented in the latest *Scribner's* with a well-devised effort to make a monthly totally distinct from any other in the field as regards plan and scope, but which shall yet include the elements of wide popularity. This, to those who know the situation, must appear no easy task. It has, however, been undertaken by men of sagacity and experience, and the number before us shows that they have not only a definite purpose, but know how to carry it into effect. The March number of *Scribner's* has an important meteorological paper "Weather Telegrams and Storm Forecasts," as reported by the American Signal Service. "King Gambrinus and his Subjects," is devoted to Bavarian beer-drinking. A very pretty feminine tale in conception is "Will She Ride or Walk," and it is likewise nicely written. "Lucky Peers," by ANDERSSEN is a continuation, and this, as well as "The Ancient Fenians," will, we dare say, find appreciative readers. "Victor Emmanuel's Queen" appears to have been written to advertise the fact that an American lady went to the Italian Court and gained distinction by excusing herself from dancing with a royal Duke. "Wilfrid Cumbermede" is a portion of GEORGE MACDONALD'S serial, and is characterized by the author's well-known sterling literary qualities. "Life in the Cannibal Islands," which is to be continued, is not remarkable for anything; and "The Celestials in Sunday-school" is a valuable account of the experiment that has been going on at North Adams. *Scribner's* has a decidedly flourishing look, and we are not surprised to hear that it has a rapidly increasing circulation.

—*Lippincott* for March is robust and lively. The number is decidedly an improvement on some of its immediate predecessors. Col. JOHN HAY'S "Blood Seedling" is original, and it is also strong. We hope the author will write more short stories. This is the field of our current literature which somehow bears the fewest flowers, and which it would be the most profitable to cultivate. "My Mission to San Domingo," by Mr. WALSH, has immediate interest, and contains facts worthy of note. The author went, in 1851, as special agent of the United States Government, to arrange a peace between the Dominican Republic and Hayti. This was undertaken in conjunction with Commissioners of England and France. Mr. WALSH relates his experience with a graphic and assured pen. The political writing of this number is unusually abundant. Mr. AMASA WALKER has a paper on the "Moral of the Franco-Prussian War," which is pointed out to be that there can be no security whatever for the peace of Europe while standing armies and the present system of constantly-increasing military preparations are continued. The only possible remedy is indicated in the dignity of small caps as being a "GENERAL, SIMULTANEOUS DISARMAMENT." The "Italy" of Mr. MORRAS is a smooth and thoughtful piece of writing, and the poetry of Mr. FAWCETT is, as usual, delicate and harmonious. A complete story by "Ouida" adds peculiar attractions to this number, and the opening article—"The Army Medical Museum at Washington"—is of special worth to professionals. "Our Monthly Gossip" is remarkably good in its way, and altogether, the March *Lippincott* is among the best numbers of this magazine that has ever been issued.

—The *Phrenological Journal* caters with judicious discernment, for the taste of its large circle of readers, and its March number is unusually brisk and varied. There are no fewer than twenty-three articles between its covers, and each of them contains something of special interest to considerable classes of people. NOAH WEBSTER, THOMAS DE WITT TALMADGE, Gen. PRIM and King AMADEUS, of Spain, are handled in this issue as subjects for the illustration of phrenology, and are duly immortalized by portraits. Some of the hygienic suggestions of this monthly, are deserving of attention; and those especially that relate to temperance and cleanliness are set forth with earnestness and cogency. We do not doubt but that the *Phrenological Journal*, in its sphere, accomplishes much good.

—The current *Eclectic* is one of the best numbers of this work we have ever seen. The literature of the day seems to have been ransacked with untiring industry and with capital judgment in arranging its selections. A table of contents more attractive to the eye cannot well be conceived; and not only are the headings inviting, but—which does not always follow—the feast that follows is in no sense disappointing. Of course, original writing has its advantages; but if a clever compilation is sought, the thing is ready at hand in the *Eclectic*, done in a style of remarkable fullness, and in a spirit of workmanlike appreciation.

—It is not easy to find such a mass of diversified reading matter as one gets for forty cents in a monthly number of *Appletons' Journal*. This publication obviously grows in public favor, and as obviously it should do so. Its writing is spirited and well up with the times, its topics are wisely selected and contrasted, and its illustrations are good in art and commonly well chosen in subject.

LITERARY.

The Bible Commentary—A Valuable Work in Progress.

Casual allusions have recently been made in the religious journals to a great work which has been in preparation in England during the last eight years, and which has there become popularly known as *The Speaker's Commentary*, from the fact that the Speaker of the British House of Commons has taken a leading and very active part in the organization of the force now engaged upon the work. This Commentary is to be published in London by JOHN MURRAY, and Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., who have arranged for its simultaneous issue here from duplicate stereotype plates, give the following interesting particulars of the enterprise. The details of the undertaking were arranged in 1862 by the Speaker of the House of Commons, in consultation with a number of the leading Bishops of the Church of England, and the following Committee, comprising all but one or two of the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries, as well as several of the most distinguished laymen the in Church, selected the contributors to the work: The Archbishops of Canterbury and of York; the Bishops of London, of Llandaff, of Gloucester and Bristol, of Chester, Lord LYTTLETON, Right Honorable the Speaker, Right Hon. SPENCER WALPOLE and the Dean of Lincoln. This Committee intrusted the general editorship to Rev. F. C. COOK, Canon of Exeter, and among the contributors may be named Prof. RAWLINSON, the historian; Dr. BROWNE, Bishop of Ely and author of *Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles*; Dr. LIGHTFOOT, the commentator; Drs. WESTCOTT, R. PAYNE, SMITH, Dr. J. S. HOWSON, Dean of Chester, Bishop HERVEY, Dr. THIRLWALL and nearly thirty others equally famous through their contributions to Biblical literature. The distinguishing characteristic of the *Bible Commentary* is to be its plain and practical character. Brief, pertinent explanatory comment will accompany each passage, and where longer discussion of important subjects is called for, it will be given at the end of the chapter or book. For the purposes of this Commentary, the Bible is divided into eight sections, and it is expected that these will be embraced in the same number of volumes. The first volume, comprising the Pentateuch, is to be published in England, in two parts, but Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. will issue it, probably in the course of April, in one volume of nearly 1,000 pages. These are the main points of an undertaking the progress of which all in any way interested in Biblical literature will watch with the keenest interest.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOR.

An Inman Steamer Sinks a Barge—One Man Drowned—Thirty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Cargo Lost.

On Tuesday night, at 9 o'clock, as the barge *David Sturdevant*, owned by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, was being towed up the Bay by the tug *Atlas*, she was run into and completely wrecked by the *City of Manchester*, of the Inman line, which had cleared for Liverpool just previously. The barge and tug were just off the reef at the time of the accident. The cargo of the barge was composed entirely of silver ore in bags, and when the steamer struck her in the side the collision sent her clean over, and all the cargo which she had on board went to the bottom. The barge righted after the ore had all left her, and was towed up to Pier No. 1, where she now lies sunk, a perfect wreck. The cargo was valued at $30,000 and the vessel at $10,000.

The saddest part of the affair is that the deck-hand named RICHARD FETHERSTONE, a fine young fellow, who leaves a mother and two sisters who were dependent on him for support, was drowned. The Captain, JAMES MACK, only escaped a similar fate by jumping into the bowsprit chains and clinging on like grim death. He was taken up by the crew of the *City of Manchester*, which stopped after the collision, and put on board the tug-boat *Atlas*. The Captain of the tug-boat says that he saw the big steamer coming down on him, but could not get out of her way. He, however, blew his whistle four times, no notice of which was taken by the *City of Manchester*. The ocean steamer was going at full speed at the time, and the cargo on board the barge was of such a very heavy nature that it was perfectly impossible to get out of the way in time. The barge was coming from South Amboy, and going to the Cunard Dock in Jersey City.

Police Affairs—Transfers and Dismissals.

Twenty-five policemen were arraigned before Commissioner SMITH, yesterday, for violations of the rules, but the only case of importance was that of doorman JOHN THOMPSON, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who was charged with being intoxicated and asleep while on duty at the Station-house. At a subsequent meeting of the Board he was dismissed from the Department. At the same meeting roundsman JOHN J. FITZGERALD, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was promoted to be Sergeant, and assigned to the same precinct for duty in the advanced rank. The following transfers of Sergeants were made: JOHN M. ROBBINS, from the Sanitary Squad to the Fifteenth Precinct; THOMAS H. B. CARPENTER, from the Fifteenth Precinct to the Sanitary Squad; JEROME H. FERRIS, from the Twenty-eighth Precinct to the Sixteenth; and S. W. CHRYSTIE, from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-eighth.

Coroner YOUNG held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. ELLEN DOUGAN, who died at No. 521 East Fifteenth-street under suspicious circumstances. As the post-mortem examination showed that death had resulted from Bright's disease of the kidneys, superinduced by excessive intemperance, a verdict to that effect was rendered, and the husband released from custody.

THOMAS W. ROBERTSON.

Personal Reminiscences of the Dramatist by a London Critic.

"Almairon," the gossiping dramatic critic of the London *Figaro*, occupies some space in a late number of that journal with an exceedingly interesting record of his recollections of the late THOMAS WILLIAM ROBERTSON. We quote the article entire as follows:

"A little room in a little street in Brompton; a cosy fireside; a hearty and delightful host; a charming and courteous hostess; half a dozen young enthusiasts in literature—boys in years, and babies with the pen; half a dozen poets with half a dozen manuscripts in their [illegible]; the scene I recall most vividly just now. In this scene I first saw TOM ROBERTSON. These were delightful days, I can assure you. How fresh we were, how earnest, how full of life and hope and energy, how very happy, and how very poor! It was a great occasion this Winter evening in the pretty Brompton lodgings. We were members of a secret society. Our fingers were on our lips. We were plotting mischief. It is as well to tell the truth. Our fine old editor had gathered his 'boys' together, and the conspirators were cruelly hatching a plot to make all London laugh and cry at the same time when Christmas came. In those days no one but the great CHARLES DICKENS ever inflicted on the public that once welcome *brochure* known as a Christmas number, and here were half a dozen boy-authors banded together to launch out a literary [illegible] which, as they fondly imagined, would glide into the sea amid the cheers of an appreciative public. Having said so much, I will proceed to put myself altogether out of the question. I will honestly confess that at that time, I was not an ordained *littérateur*. I was not one of the holy half dozen. They were all in literary orders; I was only studying for the priesthood. They were all priests and deacons; I was only an acolyte, a candle-lighter, a sweeper-out of the sanctuary. The half-dozen were, by virtue of their office, allowed to officiate. I could only read the lessons; and I remember distinctly with what a beating heart and a trembling voice I obeyed our host's commands, and read aloud the contribution of another of the half dozen, who came in too late to say his office. The great Christmas number of the *Half a Dozen Walking-sticks* was, I honestly believe, the best Christmas number, as regards originality and promise, which has been produced these dozen years. The public might have bought it for a penny; but the public was a fool, and did nothing of the kind. So much the worse for the public. It was a great privilege, I can assure you, to be allowed to assist at such a ceremony. Here were half a dozen authors gathered round their editor's fireside, in Brompton, all ready with their contributions to the great Christmas number of the *Half a Dozen Walking-sticks*, and are all so proud of their work, so fresh, and so unconventional, as to obey the editor's summons, and assist at a private and 'mutual admiration' reading, before the treasured manuscripts were handed over to the faithful printer.

THE SIX IN THE PRESENT.

Every man of that celebrated half dozen has, since that time, become famous. The names of all, then unknown, are now perfectly well known to the public. The editor is alive and well, as brave and true-hearted as ever. I had the pleasure of dining with him last week at a public dinner; and, just to show that the seed sown by him has borne good fruit, he replied, in a capital speech—in a literary company of eighty men—to the toast of 'Literature.' Another is one of the best literary critics on the Press—a writer of rare culture; and he, certainly, sent in the most valuable walking-stick to the Brompton collection. Two more are dramatic authors of undoubted popularity, who now make pounds with far greater ease than they then made pence. A fifth—dear fellow!—very lately one of the most vigorous leader-writers on the Press, a poet, a novelist, an honest gentleman, and a brave heart, lies under the grass in the quiet little cemetery near Nice; and the sixth, one whose name has, for the last half dozen years, been in every one's mouth, is lying dead, universally loved, and deeply regretted. I will speak now only of the last one. It is of TOM ROBERTSON I would speak—that dear old friend of ours, who has more than fulfilled the promise of that evening in Brompton, when he read out, with delightful pathos, a story which brought tears into all our eyes.

ROBERTSON'S STORIES.

I never shall forget that evening. I never shall forget the refreshing purity of that tender love story, or the manly earnestness of the author who read to us the kind of work which convinced us all then that he would make his mark. It was a theatrical story. All TOM ROBERTSON'S best stories were theatrical. All his best anecdotes were theatrical. I think this was a model of a short story. It was one of his little plays, told in a different fashion. It was bright, and witty, and tender, and true; and there was just one passage descriptive of the little treasured baby-shoes, kept as a relic of a dead child, which rings in my ears as I write, now that ten years and more have passed away. Yes! TOM ROBERTSON made his mark. He made it after years and years of toil, and vexation, and disappointment, and desperate struggle with the world; and he made it with just the same power, the same refinement, the same originality, which were shown in that first story read to us in the Brompton lodgings. Just as he affected us that night, just as he surprised us with the truth of his tale, he has since then affected and surprised the public. There was something in him, and we knew it. We talked him over afterward, and we owned there was something in him. When he got his chance the public agreed with us.

UNSPOILED BY SUCCESS.

'There was never a man so little spoiled by success as TOM ROBERTSON. He never forgot those who assisted him in those early days. He paid back kindness with kindness. When he had been helped, he helped in turn. It pleased him to fancy he was a cynic. Being a clever man, and knowing he was clever, he was apt to inveigh against more successful men, with less brains than himself. But he administered his punishment with a smiling face. He uttered his bitterest sentiments in a guffaw of laughter; and, I will honestly own that I never heard him sneer spitefully at a living soul. Just as we are apt to condemn in others the very faults which we feel we possess, TOM ROBERTSON chaffed, unmercifully, his dearest aspirations. He jeered at the aristocracy, when he was at heart an aristocrat. His aspirations were noble, and he would like to have been born a nobleman. He ridiculed officers; but we all know, by his writings, how he adored a red coat. He was made of magnificent stuff, and it was only discipline that he wanted—the very discipline which a man, situated as he was, could never acquire. Out of a queer perverseness, sometimes he said just the things which he ought not to have said; but he only surprised those who knew nothing whatever of the man. He so bubbled over with life, and spirit, and recklessness, that he occasionally allowed his horses to run away with him. But it was all on the surface; it was all for the sake of raising a laugh for saying smart things. I never knew a man less mean, or who, to those who knew him, possessed so fine a character.

HIS DRAMATIC POWER.

I have often wondered, thinking of his work as we know it, that he did not bring more conspicuously to the front the dramatic power which he really possessed. He understood a dramatic situation thoroughly; but those situations which he appreciated most seemed to fail when they were put down on paper. He told a story with extraordinary dramatic power. He seemed to rock with excitement, as he gave himself up to the recital of some noble story of deeds of chivalry or daring. He was particularly fond of telling the story of the famous wreck of the *Birkenhead*; and he entered heart and soul into the description of the regiment going down to death, drawn up on deck, as if for battle, with the officers by the side of their men. I can see him now, striding about the room, with a half-smoked cigar in his hand, giving us his idea of the wreck of the *Birkenhead*, as it ought to be dramatized. We were startled with his powers. But how dismally 'For Love' failed at the Holborn, I need not say. There was not one of his unsuccessful dramas which did not sound well as he pictured it—I refer notably to 'Shadow Tree Shaft' and the 'Rapid Thaw'—but, somehow or other, these eminently dramatic bits, which he had in his mind, were never realized on the stage.

ACTOR AND JOURNALIST.

I have often heard Mr. ROBERTSON own that he was not a good actor. Indeed, with every chance before him, he never took a high position in his profession. I have heard Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS say that this popular dramatist was his prompter at the Lyceum for some time—I suppose, about 1848 or 1849. Eventually he threw up the acting altogether, and determined to depend on his pen for his living. He had a desperate struggle for it. A sick wife and a young family threatened, at times, to conquer his indomitable energy; but, in the end, he won. He wrote for newspapers of all kinds. He edited the *Mining Journal*; he wrote regularly for Mr. BEETON and for *Fun*; he helped to edit, at one time, the *Glowworm*. He wrote the 'Theatrical Lounger' article in the *Illustrated Times*, and contributed to that excellent paper a capital series of articles on actors and actresses. He was not a severe critic. He always regarded himself as one of the profession, and thought it cruel to be severe. He was very merciful, and invariably reflected that the life of an actor is a hard one, and that it is a difficult matter sometimes to make ends meet. He was a capital companion at the play, and, though he seldom wrote exactly what he thought, his critical capacity was great, and he knew directly what was good and bad.

HIS CLUB LIFE.

Thank goodness! there are a few of the old-fashioned literary clubs left; pleasant societies, rendered delightful by such men as ROBERTSON. I can recall wonderful nights at the Arundel, when LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM, FREDERICK GUEST TOMLINS, and TOM ROBERTSON were in good cue; or when a tilting match at chaff would take place between ROBERTSON and BYRON. He was the life and soul of the place; and though he differed, and differed strongly, with many of his club brethren, I never remember him to have cherished any animosity against a single soul. Quick he was, as all such energetic men are; but the best-hearted man in the world. At all his old haunts he will be bitterly missed, for, when he entered the room, smiling, in the old days—but sadly worn and pulled down of late—an electric spark of jollity seemed to have been discharged from him."

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Startling Scene of Death on a Steam-ship.

Five Men Suffocated in Their Bunks--Extraordinary Fatuity of the Deceased--Inhuman Conduct of a Physician.

An awful scene of death was discovered yesterday morning on board the steam-ship *Ismailia*, a freight steamer belonging to the Anchor line, lying at Pier 10 North River, where five men were found suffocated in their bunks, and two others nearly dead, though happily resuscitated. The cause of the tragedy was an impromptu furnace filled with soft Welch coal, which the men had placed in the forecastle to dry and warm it.

The steam-ship *Ismailia* is a new vessel, and has only performed her second voyage. She plies between this port, Glasgow, and Derry, and on her return to America runs down to the Mediterranean for fruit intended for this market. She came into port on Sunday night last, with all hands well and in excellent time for the season, and her cargo was soon in process of discharge. The steam-ship requires eight firemen to keep her boilers in action, and their names, as shipped at Glasgow in November last, are as follows:

JAMES McNEIVEN, a native of Scotland, aged forty-seven years, and married.

WM. TODD, a native of Scotland, aged twenty-nine, and a widower.

ARCHIBALD SWAN, aged twenty-three, and a native of Scotland, single.

WM. MATTHESON, aged twenty-two, and a native of Scotland, single.

FRANCIS AIKEN, aged twenty, and a native of Scotland, single.

ADAM GALT, aged twenty-two, a native of Kilmarnock, Scotland, single.

JOHN HAYNES, aged thirty-six, a native of Ireland, but has a family residing in Glasgow.

JAMES GILLEN, aged thirty-four, and a native of Scotland, single.

These men were assigned to the port forecastle as sleeping quarters. These cabins are built on the main deck, protected on the side of the vessel by a continuation of the iron-plating, which also furnishes the material for the high prow of the ship. The cabins have two ports, and dead-lights each in the side, a ventilating wheel is placed in each door. That one occupied by the firemen appears to have been rather damp, which the occupants determined to cure by a device of their own. They accordingly took an old iron paint pot, twelve inches in diameter by eighteen in height, which was rudely transformed into a furnace such as is used for burning charcoal. When this work had been done, the men lighted a fire in the furnace with a quantity of Welch coal, and allowed it to smoulder in the fire-room for two or three hours, in order to dissipate the gas. Their idea was then to place the furnace full of red-hot coals in their cabin, in order that the dampness might be removed. This being done, all hands, except the man GILLEN, went to bed, and they were discovered at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, already dead or dying. Only ADAM GALT and JOHN HAYES were resuscitated. It is thought that others might have been saved had it not been for the heartless conduct of a physician, who refused to go on board the vessel to succor the sufferers.

The Police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct were soon notified of the discovery, and they lent Capt. BROWN, of the steam-ship, every aid in their power. The two men, who were partially resuscitated by Dr. MERRILL, the physician who did respond to the call of the Captain, were removed to the Park Hospital in an ambulance, where the house surgeons, Drs. NICHOLS and VANDEWATER, succeeded in restoring them to life, if not to immediate strength, the patients being very much astonished at finding themselves inmates of a hospital.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner YOUNG having also been notified of the tragedy, went to the steam-ship about 1 o'clock, and proceeded to hold an inquest, having impaneled the following jury: S. W. BALDWIN, of No. 162 West Forty-fourth-street; MICHAEL DUFFY, No. 82 Greenwich-street; J. N. MERRILL, M. D., No. 16 Greenwich-street; GEO. ARMSTRONG, No. 241 East One Hundred and Ninth-street; THOMAS G. WILSON, No. 107 King-street, and JOHN L. KILLMER, No. 107 King-street. The following is the evidence obtained:

Capt. WM. BROWN, commanding the steam-ship, testified that the deceased were employed as firemen on the vessel, and they occupied quarters in the forecastle on the port side; about half past three o'clock yesterday morning, the quartermaster on watch called the witness and told him one of the firemen had a fit; witness went to the forecastle and found the chief engineer there; he had discovered that nearly all of the firemen were dead; there was an iron pot with some charred coals in it, standing in the middle of the room; this pot had been put in there without the knowledge of the ship's officers; the witness immediately ordered the ports to be opened, and the men to be carried into the open air on deck; a physician was also sent for, and the officers of the ship did every thing in their power in the meantime to restore the men; the messenger first called on Dr. GOOD, of No. 120 Greenwich-street, and requested him to go on board the vessel, but he refused, and suggested that a Police surgeon be sent for; Dr. MERRILL, of No. 16 Greenwich-street, was then applied to, and he at once responded, succeeding in resuscitating two of the men; the remaining five were dead; the door of the room was shut close, and the ventilation at the top of the door was also closed tight; some cotton waste was found sticking to the door, and the witness thought that the seams of the door must have been caulked with it.

ROBERT MENY, the chief engineer, testified that the deceased all belonged to his department, and were shipped in Glasgow on Nov. 3; the witness had been notified at half-past three o'clock that his leading stoker was dying; he went forward and found in the forecastle seven men, apparently dead; he went aft and informed the Captain and then went ashore for a doctor, applying first to Dr. GOOD, who refused to come, and next to Dr. MERRILL, who came at once.

JOHN McDONALD, a Quartermaster on the steam-ship, testified that he was on watch from midnight until four A. M.; went forward at three and three quarters o'clock to call the other quartermasters to relieve himself and comrade; on going forward he noticed the door of the port forecastle partly open; the man in charge of the donkey-engine was there, and said that the leading stoker had a fit; both men then went in and lifted the stoker on to a seat; they shook the other man, but could get no response, so they sent for the chief engineer and Captain; while they were waiting for the doctor two of the men revived somewhat, and were subsequently sent to the Park Hospital.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to their deaths by suffocation from inhaling coal gas in the firemen's forecastle of the steam-ship *Ismailia*, lying at Pier No. 10 North River."

THE SURVIVORS' STATEMENT.

It having been reported on board the vessel that the two men, GALT and HAYNES, who had been taken to the hospital, were also dead, our reporter called at that institution to ascertain the facts. He found that both men were entirely out of danger, and was permitted by the surgeon to converse with them. Both were still somewhat weak and confused in their ideas, but our reporter succeeded in eliciting considerable interesting matter.

They state in substance that the furnace was manufactured to dry the forecastle, (which is an apartment fifteen feet long by seven wide, and contains eight bunks, thus affording very little space in the well,) and after the coals had been charred through the furnace was placed inside an iron water-bucket for safety, and then covertly carried on deck and set down in the centre of the forecastle. HAYNES was on watch at the time, and GALT was on shore with young AIKEN. The other five men, McNeiven, Ford, Swan, Matheson and Gillen, turned in about 9½ o'clock, at the same time they carried up the furnace, leaving the forecastle door open; everything progressed quietly until midnight, when GILLEN turned out and relieved HAYNES in his watch on the donkey engine, reporting that the furnace was doing nicely. HAYNES found the little crib of a cabin very comfortable and warm, and permitted the door to remain open, as he found it. At 12½ o'clock yesterday morning GALT and AIKEN went on board, and started for the forecastle. As they entered they perceived no odor of coal gas, though it is probable that they were not in a sober condition. GALT stated that as they entered MATHESON was groaning, and appeared to be in a faint. AIKEN and he went outside, and procuring some water drenched his head, under the supposition that he was laboring under the effects of some beer they had all been drinking. GALT is positive that after attending to MATHESON neither he or AIKEN touched the door, but suffered it to remain open. This is probably incorrect, for when GILLEN went to the forecastle to awake his relief he found the door shut and stumbled over the body of SWAN as it lay on the threshhold. Both the resuscitated men manifested a deep sense of thankfulness for their providential escape from the dreadful death encountered by their mates, and as they turned uneasily on their couches, GALT and HAYNES both asked in an awed tone if it was indeed true that the other five were all dead. When answered in the affirmative they stared at each other for a few seconds and then, as if by one common instinct, drew the blankets over their heads as though they wished to ponder in silence over the event.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Both parties in Connecticut are silent but active.

Worcester, Mass., is to have a fire-alarm telegraph.

Hon. HENRY T. BLOW has resigned his office of Minister to Brazil. He is now at home.

The Postmaster at Nashua, N. H., advertises a letter for THOMAS WHOCKENDEMOFFESCHAUFERPONSKY.

A thirteen-years' old woman in Penobscot County, Maine, is the mother of a child now two months old.

All the Catholic temperance societies in Massachusetts are to be united for more effective work.

A Salem paper chronicles the return of a missing citizen, and says, mysteriously, he "had evidently been to Boston."

The leading British and Scotch societies of San Francisco are to celebrate the marriage of the Princess LOUISE by a ball and supper.

Western Pennsylvania manufactured 524,108 gallons of whisky during the six months ending Dec. 31.

A Pittsburg man has sued his brother to obtain possession of the ambrotype picture of their dead sister.

An enraged father in Michigan caught his little boy by the ear, and whirled him around with such force as to wrench that useful organ from his head.

A Nashua physician offers a site valued at $10,000 for an Orphans' Home in New-Hampshire, and promises to give $1,000 in cash toward the building fund.

A Professor and two students of the medical school connected with the Iowa State University, are on trial in Iowa City, charged with stealing the body of a woman from a grave.

In ten years 163,411 Philadelphians have died. There were in the city 172,615 births and 62,824 marriages during the same time. Three sets of triplets and 140 twins are reported.

The annual income of the Peabody Educational Fund is about $120,000. Ten thousand dollars are deducted for contingent expenses, and the remainder appropriated to educational purposes.

A Shoe-makers' Co-operative Association in Vassalborough, Me., the only co-operative association in the State, has stopped work, finding it impossible to compete with large capitalists in other places.

DANIEL CAHOON, a deaf mute, has been arrested in Bridgewater, Oneida County, on suspicion of murdering his wife by shooting her. He at first asserted that she was killed by other persons during his absence from home, but subsequently confessed his guilt.

A New-Hampshire man, when asked to give his consent to the marriage of his daughter, turned with a beaming countenance to the applicant and answered frankly: "Yes, yes; and don't you know some likely young man who will take the other?"

A Pennsylvania paper asserts that the sufferer from a heavy robbery in the oil regions has employed lawyers to defend two of the men accused of robbing him, that he may not be compelled to pay the reward of $10,000 he offered for their arrest and conviction.

The San Francisco *Alta* reminds the Republicans of California that if they intend to win the battle this year they must nominate their very best men for State officers, Congressmen and the State Legislature, and, moreover, that they must be thoroughly and efficiently organized.

Mrs. S. PETIGRU BOWEN has published a touching letter, in which, after saying that her husband, C. C. BOWEN, did not conceal from her his antecedents, she appeals to the public and the Press to protect her and him from what she declares to be the malicious persecution of one man, which unrelentingly follows them, although Mr. BOWEN, since his marriage to her, has striven successfully to live a better and a purer life.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON has written a feeling tribute to the memory of the late veteran Abolitionist, THOMAS GARRETT, of Delaware. He says: "Such a stalwart soul appears only at rare intervals. Delaware, enslaved, treated him like a felon; Delaware, redeemed, will be proud of his memory. His rightful place is conspicuously among the benefactors, saviors, martyrs of the human race."

A poor soldier in New Hampshire, who, after three applications, succeeded in getting $100 bounty, sent at once $10 to an uncle who had loaned him that amount when he was in desperate need. A few days ago the uncle died, and by his will left the almost penniless soldier all his estate, valued at $200,000, giving as his reason for so doing, that he had many times lent money to his relatives and he alone had repaid him.

An impudent fellow who insulted three young girls in Philadelphia, a few evenings ago, was attacked by them, thrown into a snow-bank, pounded, scratched, bitten, mauled and kicked, and finally rolled over and over in a pool of slush. Meanwhile he cried lustily for assistance, and a passing physician came to his relief, thinking some one was being murdered, but one of the girls explained matters, while the other two continued the righteous battle, and he refused to interfere.

The manufacturers in Worcester County, Mass., whose names were signed to an appeal for the repeal of the duties on wool, coal, lumber, and various other articles, have since published a card in which they say that the appeal as it appears in print is a very different thing from what it was represented to be by the person who procured their signatures. They further say that they are in favor of protection to home industry and supporters of that policy which gives American markets to American producers.

A special committee of the Nevada Senate has reported unanimously against the annexation of Utah. The report says that in lessons of legislation and official economy, temperance and morality, the annexation would prove a great acquisition to Nevada, but the chances are that instead of absorbing polygamy, Nevada itself would be absorbed. It denies that Congress, Nevada, or any other power outside of Utah can decide the question of polygamy, and insists that its only true solution will be found in the admission of Utah into the Union as a sovereign State, when it will either be destroyed by attrition or its Divine origin established; "in either event, Congress and Nevada, and the rest of mankind while looking upon the conflict as anxious spectators, ought to be satisfied with the final result."

Sad Affair in Vermont—A Drunken Father Shot by His Son.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. ALVIN GLOVER, of Franklin, Vt., aged sixty-three years, who, when not under the influence of intoxicating drink, was a kind-hearted man, was shot and killed by one of his sons, aged twenty-two years. It appears from an account published in the St. Albans *Messenger*, that he had been drinking more or less for several days, and that on the morning mentioned he had some difficulty with one of his sons. The older brother LEWIS A., went into the room and asked the other to leave it, as the surest way to end the quarrel. The boy and his mother accordingly left. The old man then began to quarrel with LEWIS, and threatened to shoot him. On many former occasions he had made the same threat, and once last Fall he attempted it, but the young man wrenched the gun from him and broke it. This time he no sooner made the threat than he started for a bed-room where one of the Fenian rifles stood; the son sprang after his father and wrenched the rifle from his hands just as he was in the act of raising it. The old man then sprang back into the kitchen, where a loaded shot-gun stood in a corner, at the same time keeping up his threats. Just as he was reaching for the gun the young man drew up the rifle and shot him through the heart, killing him almost instantly. The young man made no effort to escape, claiming that he had acted only in self-defense. He was held by Justice TEMPLE upon a charge of murder and was taken to St. Albans and put in jail, where he will await the action of the Grand Jury, of which a special panel will probably be summoned in April. The deceased was the father of twelve children, eleven of whom are now living, the eldest about forty and the youngest fourteen. One son committed suicide some years since, on account, it is said, of the fear of his father in which he constantly stood. For the same cause Mrs. GLOVER once left her husband, but afterward, as so many crushed and yet devoted women have done before, returned to him, to maintain, if possible, a family home. As a general thing the children were there only when sent for by their mother as a protection when the father was on his sprees. It is said that this was the reason of the prisoner's being there upon this fatal occasion.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Gigantic Undertakings—A New Pacific Railroad Project—Part of the Surplus Funds of the Province Devoted to Railroad Extension—Various Important Improvements—The Growth of Ontario—Its Financial Condition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

The admission of British Columbia into the British North American Confederation, which is now a foregone conclusion, the Colony, through its representatives in the Legislature, having petitioned to be admitted, will revive the proposal to construct a Pacific Railroad, by way of the north-west. Indeed the subject is already attracting so much attention that a company has been formed, with the well-known ship-owner, Mr. HUGH ALLAN, of Montreal, at its head, for the purpose of carrying out the project, and it is understood that a bill will be introduced in the present session providing for grants of public lands toward the object, both in Ontario and Manitoba. Surveys are in progress, but, unfortunately, they indicate that it is not going to be so easy to find a practicable route as was expected. A considerable divergence will have to be made in order to follow the level route by way of Lake Neepigar so as to pass the head-waters of Lake Superior. The difficulties presented are said not to be very great, and all that is now needed is the necessary capital and energy to push forward the scheme, the carrying out of which appears to have offered the strongest inducement to the British Columbians in asking for admission into the Union. Such a line as the one proposed would prove of immense benefit to British Columbia, as it would be the means of not only opening up the real resources of that country, but of making whatever point on the Pacific were selected as the terminus the grand *entrepôt* of the carrying trade from China and Japan. With Halifax on the Atlantic border, and whatever place on the Pacific may be selected as the termini of this great chain of intercommunication, there is no reason to doubt that the Canadian Pacific Railroad would become one of the best and most profitable undertakings of its kind. It is not a little surprising that the example of the United States in the matter of giving material aid to the construction of railroads, by means of land grants, has not been followed in Canada, especially as it must be apparent to even the most indifferent among us, that the settlement of the country would have been more rapidly effected. All our Governments have set themselves determinedly against such a thing, but the time has arrived when this can be no longer done, and as a consequence, it is anticipated that there will be no great difficulty in inducing the Dominion Government to look favorably on the project in question.

USE OF THE SURPLUS FUNDS OF ONTARIO.

The resolutions of the Ontario Government for the distribution of a part of the surplus funds of the Province, to aid in the construction of railroads, came up in the House of Assembly last Tuesday, and after a debate lasting until midnight, they were carried by a vote of 51 to 25. The Government have a surplus of over six millions of dollars, of which half the amount is available, the other half being accrued claims handed over by the General Government under the Confederation act. As the available sum is not required in the administration of affairs, it has been deemed advisable to distribute $1,500,000 in aid of railroads. With this object, the resolutions were moved by the Premier, and it seems that the proposition is decidedly popular. Mr. BLAKE interposed with an amendment to apportion the whole of the surplus among the respective municipalities, but many looked upon this as the wrong course, and two of the strongest opponents of the Ministry voted against the amendment. Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD's intention is to give assistance to new lines of road leading to inland waters, but excluding Lakes Erie and Ontario, the desire being to encourage the settlement of the back country. A bill founded on the resolution has since been introduced, and may be considered as good as carried. The scheme is exceedingly arbitrary in one respect, and should undergo certain modifications, for it is not fair that the entire southern portion of the western peninsula should be excluded from the benefits of the measure, while other sections will be assisted in building railroads.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to the assistance to be given out of the surplus funds in aid of railroads, the Government are looking to the improvement of the Province in other respects. It has been decided to expend $6,000 in removing the sand-bar at the entrance of the Kamanistaquia River, so as to admit of the passage of the largest sized vessels from Lake Superior, as they have to anchor at present a considerable distance off in Thunder Bay. There is not much to be accomplished by this expenditure in the meantime, as the river is navigable for only ten miles, unless it is intended to make Fort William a place of greater importance than it is now. The great extent of Thunder Bay—fifteen miles across—though perfectly land-locked, affords but little protection to shipping in a storm; the river would, therefore, prove a safer harbor. Possibly the Dominion Government, having it in contemplation to open a direct line of communication between Lake Superior and Fort Garry, may find that Fort William is a better starting point than any to be found on Thunder Bay proper; at all events it is clear that the cost of obtaining a landing place elsewhere must be enormous. Two new steamers are to be placed on the route between Collingwood and Fort William next season, making four in all that will run regularly in connection with the Northern Railroad. The Dominion Government have just let the contract for building six steamers, to run on the lakes of the Northwest, and, as the evident intention is to complete a line of travel through to Fort Garry in a short time, the travel and traffic on Lake Superior will be greatly increased, so that harbor accommodation at the head of the lake will soon be a matter of some importance. Had the barrier at the mouth of the Kancainstaquia been removed before sending off the Red River military expedition, a large item of expense would have been saved by the transport vessels going to Fort William instead of Prince's Landing, as it was called. Another important move on the part of the local Government is the setting apart of $20,000 for the purpose of assisting emigrants to settle on the public lands. The object is to clear a few acres on each alternate lot of one hundred acres, and erect a small homestead thereon, a lien being held on the same for the amount so expended, the settler to repay in a reasonable time. The proposition is one that commends itself to general approval, but the small sum named for the purpose shows that the plan is to be tried simply as an experiment. The Government seems to have given close attention of late to the subject of immigration, and thus far the efforts put forth have been signally successful. The immigration to this Province in 1869 was 61,000, of whom 15,893 remained, the rest going on to the Western States, and the immigration hither for the year just ended was 60,300, the number remaining in the Province being 25,290, or an increase of 9,397 over the previous year, the total expenditure not exceeding $32,487. The sum of $100,000 has been voted for the establishment of an Agricultural College and Farm, on the principle of similar institutions in the United States. A College of Technology or School of Industrial Science is likewise to be erected in this city at a cost of $50,000, the Legislature having agreed to the grant for the same. Some opposition to it has been excited among the friends of Toronto University, who think that the proposed institution should form a branch in connection with the University.

THE DECENNIAL CENSUS.

The Commissioners for taking the decennial census having been appointed, it has been decided that the actual work of enumeration shall begin on the first of April and terminate by the first of May. This is an unusually short limit, but as no expense is spared in perfecting the preliminary arrangements, and a large number of persons has been selected for the work, it is not improbable that the census may be hurriedly taken in the time specified. That it will be perfect admits of doubt, and there is no question that it will involve a heavy expenditure, say somewhere about a quarter of a million of dollars. Under the old system, the work was economically done and the chances are that it will not be more efficiently performed now than formerly. The objection to the last census was that it did not correctly represent the value of our industrial pursuits; that is, it was not shown how much capital was engaged in the various manufactures, or the exact production of the same. Now, as the information has to be obtained from the manufacturers themselves, the same difficulty presents itself now that existed before; consequently the census is no more likely to be correct in this respect than it was in 1861.

SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

It speaks well for the management of our provincial finances that in three years from the establishment of the local Government there was a balance of over $3,000,000 to the credit of the Province, and not a single cent drawn from the people in the way of provincial taxation, for no tax whatever has yet been levied by the Provincial Government. The principle of a single branch of the Legislature, which was very strongly questioned at first, has proved to be wonderfully successful, and, to its adoption, in a great measure may our financial success be attributed. The annual expenditure is comparatively light; last year it was $2,000,000, with receipts amounting to $2,495,820. These receipts were made up of moneys accruing from the public lands,—the amount from this source being $736,435—Dominion subsidy, public institutions, and interest on various investments, including the Municipal Loan Fund. The chief expenditure was in the administration of criminal justice, public works, and education, the latter amounting to $315,887. Speaking of education, it may be mentioned that an amended School bill is now before the Assembly, the leading features of which have received the assent of the House, namely, free schools and compulsory attendance. The bill has had to run the gauntlet for a whole session, and may yet be completely changed, as it is impossible to tell how a measure of the kind may come out even after passing through Committee, so fickle are the people's representatives in our Legislature. It is believed, however, that the School bill will become law pretty much in its present shape.

THE WARD MURDER.

Trial of Josiah Ward, at Camden, N. J.—Interesting Testimony.

The trial of JOSIAH WARD for the murder of JOHN WADEY, at Gloucester City last May, was continued yesterday in the Camden County Court of Quarter Sessions.

ROBERT RAMSEY, being sworn, testified that he did not know the deceased, but remembered the Sunday when his body was found near witness' house; SAMUEL FARLEY told me of it about noon; went down to where the body lay; it was lying on the left side, in the marsh, right under the hill; witness then described the dress, and said he did not see any leaves about the body; a basket and hat lay on the hillside; saw the appearance of blood on the trees; saw blood on a small stick which lay close to the black alder; there were two boys there when FARLEY and witness arrived; when witness saw WADEY was dead, he went and informed Squire MULFORD; the pantaloons of the deceased were dirty and wet; when the body was rolled over, in Squire MULFORD's presence, the pockets looked as if they had been turned inside out; saw an open knife, found under the body after it was moved; the knife had a black handle and a crooked blade which had been bent; there was blood on the pocket of deceased; "Indian turnips" grow in that locality; have pulled them near where the body was found.

SAMUEL D. MULFORD being next sworn, said: He lived in Gloucester twenty-five years, but resides now in Virginia; was Justice of the Peace in Gloucester City last May. Witness then described receiving the information from the preceding witness and going to view the body, which he identified as that of WADEY; there was a wound over his left eye, as if made by some blunt instrument; there was but little blood on the face, but under the chin, on both sides of the throat, there were marks apparently of a thumb and finger; saw no other wounds; the pockets were turned inside out, and the left one bore stains of blood; there were blood-marks on the right wristband of the shirt; immediately under where the right arm had been, a pocket-knife was lying open; there were stains on the blade; about twelve or fifteen feet from the body found a piece of string and torn paper, both blood-stained; had the body then taken to the undertaker's.

SAMUEL REDFIELD, EDWIN TOMLINSON, THOS. HALLAM, JOHN HEPBURN and JACOB EDELBOWER were next successively called as witnesses. They testified as to the finding and identifying of the body, but nothing of an important nature was elicited.

Dr. D. W. BLAKE, who practices medicine at Gloucester City, testified that he made a careful examination of the body at the undertaker's; after washing the head, which was very dirty, witness found a large contused wound over the left eye; there was some laceration in this wound; the wound was inflicted with a blunt instrument; a club, with knots, would produce such a wound; probed it, but found no fracture of the skull; saw discolored marks beneath the lower jaw-bone, on both sides of the throat, as if made by the pressure of the human thumb and fingers; examined the body after taking off the clothing, but found no cuts or bruises but those already mentioned; concluded that death was caused by violence; the wound over the eye was sufficient of itself to cause death; made a second examination two days after, and found another wound on the eminence of the left parietal bone, similar to the one over the eye, and seemingly produced by the same instrument; the effect of this wound would be concussion, which, without medical aid, would result in death. The cross-examination of this witness had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

Annual Report of the German Immigration Society.

The German Immigration Society has just issued its annual report, embracing a series of interesting facts and statistics concerning German immigration at this port during the past year. It appears that 71,280 Germans were landed at this port during the year, against 105,571 during the previous year. Thus it will be seen that in consequence of the Franco-German war, the German immigration at this port has fallen off by 30,291. The Relief Committee during the year expended $9,122 90 in aid of German immigrants. The finances of the Society are nearly the same as at the close of the previous year. The receipts, inclusive of a balance of $8,607 74 last year, amounted to $22,330 51; $320 were received in admission fees from new members; $9,769 were contributed by members: interest was received from the Astor Fund, $1,671 58; on the General Fund, $1,058 69; from the new extra fund, $120; from the Ludwig, $100. The assets of the Society amount to $36,000. The expenses during the year were $13,672 32, leaving a balance of $8,658 25. The Society is established at No. 13 Broadway, where the directors during the year have acquired the exclusive control of the whole building by a lease for five years at $3,750 per annum. In consequence of the war with France the conveyance of German immigrants was principally confined to English steamers, which resulted in numerous complaints by immigrants of the loss of their luggage, and in most cases the Society has been unable to redress these grievances. As it also appears that the German immigrants continue to be ill-treated, the Society warns them against the use of the English lines. Another serious objection against the use of the English steamers is declared to be that immigrants often are landed at Boston instead of New-York. Although they thence are forwarded to New-York, it always occasions many inconveniences and losses, and by this manipulation the State of New-York is cheated of the commutation fee, which the steam-ship agents have to pay for each immigrant.

A society of German physicians connected with the Society afforded medical treatment to diseased immigrants in destitute circumstances free of charge, and the medicines were furnished, at the expense of the Society, by the German apothecaries at reduced rates.

A Complimentary Dinner to an Old Court Official.

A pleasant revival of old-time memories has just been had, in the shape of a complimentary dinner given to Capt. EDWARD DAVIN, chief officer of the Court of Common Pleas, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of his appointment to his present position. The entertainment was gotten up as a surprise by the clerks of the Court, and was participated in, among others, by Mr. THOMAS H. LANDIN, Deputy Clerk, and the next oldest in service to Capt. DAVIN; Mr. FELIX V. B. KENNEDY, Clerk of Chambers; Mr. COE, Clerk of Part I.; Mr. BOESE, Clerk of Part II., and Messrs. Ryan, Keyser, Pierce, Cooper and Shelly, of the general office. Mr. LANDIN did the honors as President on the occasion, and he, with Mr. KENNEDY and others, made speeches, marshaling again the reminiscences of the past twenty years around the City Hall and in the old Court, now regarded as a sort of City heirloom. Capt. DAVIN, the guest of the evening, related his experience, embodying many interesting incidents which came under his notice in the early days of ULSHOEFFER, INGRAHAM and others. He recalled the faces of his former companions in office who have passed away; lawyers, whose voices echo no longer in the old halls; the genial and lamented BRADY, who never forgot to give him the familiar and friendly nod as he passed, his gray eyes twinkling with manly sincerity; and—here the Captain fairly broke down, and his friends closed his speech for him by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Capt. DAVIN has been repeatedly tendered a more lucrative position in the other Courts, but he always vowed he wanted "to die on de ole plantation." At a late hour the company separated, after having heartily enjoyed themselves.

PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL.

The Calendar of the United States Circuit Court—Review of the Cases—A Variety of Offenses—What is to be Done with the Great Drawback and Sub-Treasury Frauds.

Several conspicuous criminal cases have been placed on the calendar of the United States Circuit Court for trial at the approaching term, which opens on Monday next, before Judge WOODRUFF. There is one embracing a charge of cruelty to seamen, in which Capt. JOSIAH L. GRINDLE, owner and commander of the ship *Old Colony*, is indicted as the alleged offender. The case excites considerable attention among Federal officials on account of the painful and barbarous treatment which RAYMOND RAU and FRANCO FRANK, two sailors, are alleged to have received from the accused on a voyage from Spain to this port. This case is the very first one on the docket, and it is likely that its prosecution will be attended with vigorous action by the Government prosecuting officer, in order to correct that prevailing opinion which regards a conviction for cruelty to seamen as an impossibility.

"Cruel and unusual punishment" toward sailors has been a complaint which has often been repeated at the United States Court, without ever in any instance eventuating in a verdict of guilty. Another case awaiting trial is that of BENONA HOWARD and his son, FRANK, who are indicted on a charge of defrauding the Government by means of counterfeit match-stamps and counterfeit plates for printing the same. Father and son were at one time engaged very extensively in the manufacture of matches, and accumulated a large fortune through their business. They are both quite well-known in mercantile circles in this City. The circumstance which first led to their arrest was the discovery of a spurious metal plate, bearing their name, in a small bay off Staten Island. Their case was on the calendar at the last term, but was adjourned over at that time. DANIEL J. KELLY is also one of the persons who are selected for arraignment at the coming term. He is alleged to have embezzled letters about three years ago, while serving as a post-office carrier. He has been liberated on bail for some time, and repeated and unsuccessful attempts have been made to bring him to trial. He is said to be under the protection of an Ex-Congressman of this City. MORRIS S. HILL's case is also of the number which are expected to come on for trial. HILL acted as Cashier for a national bank at Somers, Westchester County, about a year ago, and is represented to have converted upwards of $30,000 to his own use during the time he held the place. It is likely that the cases of OAKLEY, a bank Cashier, charged with embezzling $100,000, and of VELTMAN, also accused of an offense under the National Banking laws, will be called for trial before the close of the term. There is considerable uncertainty as to what disposition will be made of two particular indictments, of voluminous dimensions, which are now in the custody of the Clerk of the Court. The most prominent one of these is the drawback frauds indictment, in which SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD, R. B. CALDWELL and half a dozen others are charged with the most stupendous conspiracy for defrauding the Government which has ever been perpetrated under cover of the Custom-house. Several of the accused are persons possessed of great social and political influence, and frantic efforts have been made to get them off. It is understood that some plan has been determined on by which they will escape the degradation of going to prison. The second case alluded to is that of an Ex-Superintendent of the United States Assay Office in this City, who was arrested for having, as is alleged, appropriated a considerable amount of money belonging to the Government. Within a few months past several of his friends have been to Washington interceding for him.

DISASTERS BY FIRE.

Details of Losses and Insurance in Beekman and William Streets—Fires Yesterday.

The full reports which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday of the great conflagrations raging in Beekman and William streets, as we went to press, leave little to be added. The following are the details of the losses and insurance, so far as they could be gathered yesterday, as the fires were not wholly extinguished, and in several cases the safes containing the exact facts were buried under the ruins:

A. W. McDONALD & Co., steam printers occupying the second floor of No. 29 Beekman-street, where the fire originated, lost all their stock; insured as follows: Ætna, $3,200; Western, $1,500; Star, $1,400; Westchester, $2,000; Pacific, $1,500; Metropolitan, $1,200; Lycoming, $1,500; Atlantic, $2,400.

The loss of E. C. BRIDGMAN & Co., map and chart publishers, on the fourth and fifth floors, was $10,000, and they had a policy for $6,000 in the Home; Globe, $1,500, and four others for $1,500 each, in different City companies. The loss of the Providence Tool Company, first floor and basement, is $15,000, which is fully covered by insurance in Providence Companies. The facts as to the losses and insurance of ROSE BROTHERS, dealers in leather, and the Union Paper Collar Company, were not ascertained. The building, which was a five-story brick, belonging to JAMES CONNER, was totally destroyed. It was valued at $30,000, and was fully insured.

The fire which begun in the engine-room of the six-story brick building in rear of No. 130 William-street, was even more disastrous than the conflagration in Beekman-street which immediately preceded it. The whole of this building was occupied by JAMES M. DIETZ, lamp manufacturer, whose loss is estimated at $30,000, and who has the following insurance: Ætna, $3,000; State, of Jersey City, $2,500; Exchange, $3,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $2,500; Astor, $3,000; Lafayette, of Brooklyn, $2,500; Security, $2,500; Lenox, $3,000; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Citizens', $2,500; Globe, $3,000; Hoffman, $2,500; Metropolitan, $2,000; St. Nicholas, $3,000; State, of Cleveland, $2,500; Lycoming, $2,500; Arctic, $2,500; Girard, $3,000; Commonwealth, $2,500; New-England, $2,500; Occidental, $2,500—being a total of $56,000.

The loss of JESSUP & MOORE, paper-dealers, No. 128 William-street, by fire and water, was very large, probably reaching $15,000, and is covered by the following insurance: Narraganset, $5,000; Franklin, $5,000; Columbia, $2,500; North American, of Hartford; $2,500; Mechanics', of Brooklyn, $2,500; Security, $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $7,500; Pacific, $5,000; People's, $5,000; American, Philadelphia, $7,500; Pennsylvania, $5,000; National, $1,500, and North American, $1,500, making a total of $55,500. The loss of Mr. WARD, druggist, No. 130 William-street, is estimated at $50,000, and is fully covered by insurance; but the safe containing the policies is under the ruins, and no list could be furnished. In the case of the lamp manufactory the building was totally destroyed, and the other two being seriously damaged, the loss on buildings will be about $70,000.

There were two slight fires yesterday, the first being in a shanty in Sixty-eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue, occupied as a dwelling by ADAM BAKER and JOHN BOWERS, the loss of the first $300, and of the other $200. Neither had any insurance. The other fire originated in the water-wall manufactory of HERMAN COHEN, on the third floor of No. 17 Crosby-street, whose loss was $300, on which there was no insurance. HENRY MAAS, manufacturer of ladies' hats, on the second floor, lost $200, but was fully insured. The building, which is owned by Dr. BERGER, will require $200 for repairs.

Brutal Assault.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning THOMAS F. McLAUGHLIN, of No. 21 Thames-street, when in Greenwich-street, near Rector-street, was assaulted by some unknown ruffians, who pushed him into an area, dislocating his left shoulder and cutting a severe gash in his head. When he regained the street the assailants had fled, and he went to the First Precinct Station-house and reported the outrage, but nothing could be done to arrest any of the ruffians. The wounded man was sent to the Park Hospital.

Baptist Church Extension Union—Appointment of Committees—Sunday-School Work.

A meeting of the Church-extension Missionary and Sunday-school Union of the Southern New-York Baptist Association took place yesterday at No. 76 East Ninth-street. The following appointments were made: Rev. C. RHODES as Chairman; NATHAN BISHOP and S. T. HILLMAN, Vice-Presidents; and A. T. MASON Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to appoint Committees and thoroughly organize the Missionary and Sunday-school systems of the Baptist Church, and to further the distribution and dissemination of Baptist doctrines and literature. Committees were appointed for the following departments: Evangelization, General Missionary, Sunday-schools, Visiting, and the Dissemination of Religious Literature, each committee consisting of five members. A Finance Committee, consisting of three members and a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three, were also appointed. A committee of twelve will be appointed who are to constitute the Board of the Union. The Board shall have power to appoint such other committees as they deem advisable.

The salary of WILLIAM A. BAKER, who was re-elected a missionary of the Union, was raised from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. There was a good deal of discussion about the state of Sunday-schools, and the inefficient manner in which some of them are worked. Power was given to the Committee on Dissemination of Literature to aid any new Sunday-school which was being gotten up, by donations of Bibles and other religious books. After some other unimportant business the meeting adjourned until the second Monday in March, at 3 o'clock.

THE MILK-PRODUCERS.

Monthly Meeting—A General Discussion—The Present Aspect of Affairs.

The monthly meeting of the "New-York United Milk-producers Convention" took place at the Cosmopolitan Hotel yesterday. J. W. STORMS, of Dutchess County, presided.

The following delegates were present: J. E. Wells and A. T. Bertholf, of the Erie Association; J. W. Storms, C. J. Todd, and A. W. Storms, of the Hudson River Association: Hon. A. W. Palmer, A. Whitlock, and J. P. Powell, of the Harlem Association; L. B. Moore and H. M. Hart, of the Housatonic Association; C. H. Seaman and George Williams, of the Southside, L. I., Association. J. E. WELLS, the Secretary, urged that inasmuch as many resolutions had been discussed and passed at other meetings, and a great deal of valuable time fruitlessly expended, that an effort should now be made to accomplish something of value to the milk-producers, dealers, and consumers.

Mr. L. B. MOORE, of the Housatonic District, urged the necessity of organization. Most of the farmers were in favor of a general association. At present their local organization employs an agent in New-York. He receives fourteen cents per can commission, and is liable for the payment of bills and the return of cans. He is secured by bonds to the amount of $20,000. The daily average of cans sold by him is 275. About the same number are sent by others directly to milkmen. The plan of an agency has been found eminently successful. The price realized last month was four cents per quart.

Hon. A. W. PALMER, of Amenia, Dutchess County, declared the keystone of the enterprise was to secure the payment of bills and a ready market. So many new railroads were being opened that he feared the milk-producing trade would not be as profitable during the coming year. About once a year he was cheated out of his pay for a month or two at a time, which was a chronic complaint. Statistics about the quantity and quality of milk must be secured, to arouse the people to action. The farmers should be united in this matter. At his suggestion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all milk-producers sending milk into the City of New-York be requested to employ salesmen under their own direction.

Mr. A. WHITLOCK, of the Harlem District, said, that although the system of co-operation among milk-producers had commenced with a splendid organization, constitution, by-laws, &c., at Brewsters, in 1866, the speculators subsequently bought up the farmers; and for the want of one cent a can the platform agent could not be supported. The Board of Health would send a delegate, with statistics as to the quantity, quality, &c., of skim, swill and other bad milk, and what the real standard of good marketable milk should be. But this Convention, imperfect as it is, exercises a power which milkmen have already acknowledged. Perseverance will make it successful. Thirty millions of dollars capital is invested in this City trade. If the demand is for 8,000 cans daily, the supply will be sent. An excess, of course, has its depressing influence on prices. All the trade is centred in the hands of but a few milkmen. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Erie delegates be requested to ascertain the quantity of skim milk sent to New-York City via Erie Railway and report the same to the next meeting.

Adopted.

Mr. H. M. HART, of the Housatonic District, thought that some plan should be adopted that would require the middlemen to furnish the cans. Also, that all the farmers should agree in their price, and to hold back any surplus. An agent might visit the milk country and perfect the organization among the producers. Six weeks' combined effort would regulate the market.

After other remarks from various members the Convention adjourned, to reassemble in the same place, on the 15th of March, at which time several milk-dealers will be present, and important statistics will be presented.

The Simon Arson Case.

An examination was held yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, in the case of MARCUS SIMON, the Maiden-lane merchant who is accused of having set fire to his premises at No. 9 Platt-street, and Nos. 104 and 106 John-street, on the 23d of January last. The only witness examined was JOHN A. POLK, the colored porter or janitor in the building, whose evidence presented no new facts. The Magistrate decided not to continue the examination yesterday, as it was a partial holiday, and accordingly adjourned the case until Saturday next at 10 o'clock, when some further developments are anticipated.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Non-enumerated Motions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned till Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
258—Brodie vs. Andrews.
4—Freund vs. Freund.
2—Same vs. Same.
34—Barstow vs. Hansen.
1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.
1608—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
138—Roach vs. Poznanskie.
228—Coleman vs. Poston.
240—Kenney vs. Ives.
264—Morton vs. Halsey.

Nos.
268—Osgood vs. McKnight.
270½—Wesser vs. Hatch.
286—Burns vs. Graham.
42—Covert vs. Chapman.
216½—Gardner vs. Jones.
244—Klink vs. Kelly.
246—Reynolds vs. Kelly.
312—Thomas vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
72½—Birhet vs. Sanderson.
82—Forshay vs. Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
19—Bryant vs. McKinney.
26—Hollister vs. Cloir.
99—Rowe vs. Rowe.

Nos.
105—Low vs. Wood & Man Steam-engine Co.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
49—Reimheimer vs. C. P., N. and E. R. R. Co.
644—Aulman vs. C. P., N. and E. R. R. Co.
645—Same vs. Same.
762—Rodh vs. Alkers.
17—Polhamus vs. Gerritsee.
618—Henderson vs. Butler.
657—McDonald vs. Evening Tel. Ass'n.
524—Hughes vs. Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.
700—Douchy vs. Drake.

Nos.
127—O'Kane vs. O'Sullivan.
701—Bliss vs. Marks.
702—Wilcox vs. Mack.
704—Lippincott vs. Niblo.
592—Koehler vs. Carroll.
659—Battershell vs. Solomon.
694—Carey vs. Ker.
359—Murray vs. Smith.
708—Christaller vs. O'Brien.
684—Filmer vs. Rosen.
760—Coreli vs. The Mayor.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 12 M.

Equity Causes.

Nos.
33—Laidlaw vs. Gilmore.
34—Ellis vs. Gilmore.

Nos.
35—Borger vs. Thornton.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

4841—Simm vs. Clarke.
4882—Faure vs. Gassaux.
4940—Demarest vs. Aspinwall.
4987—McEwan vs. Palmer.
5057—Young vs. Woodman.
5076—Blessing vs. Farrington.
5101—Hulbert vs. D. L. and W. Railroad Co.

5113—Baldwin vs. H. and N. Y. Nav. Company.
5131—Adams vs. Briggs.
5178—Gardiner vs. Cooke.
5181—Waldron vs. Cohen.
5777—The A. P. C. Co. vs. Howe.
5397—Lieber vs. Fritsch.
5459—Pickert vs. Kolle.
5190—O'Neill vs. Altwood.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4869—Lewis vs. Bulkley.
5175—Goodwin vs. Loewenberg.
5177—Tabbett vs. Nye.
4871—Monteith vs. Bucking.
4946—Byrne vs. O'Keefe.
5044—Michels vs. Myers.
5138—Filette vs. Barieras.
5183—Maloney vs. Wedenfield.

Nos.
5008—Kelty vs. Wilcox.
4732—Hyman vs. Cohen.
4849—Hull vs. Newton.
5184—McIntyre vs. Randolph.
5185—Lowenberg vs. Lossner.
5186—McGibbon vs. Eull.
5187—Brown vs. Rolland.
5189—Lillie vs. Harris.
5192—Pool vs. Bamberger.

Part III.—Held by Tracey, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
5665—Schramm vs. Kabisch.
5669—Luke vs. Selzam.
5802—Brandt vs. Beschoff.
5446—Schwartable vs. Damans.
5112—Stevens vs. Wood.
5802—Cook vs. Godfrey.
5605—Archer vs. Duryea.

Nos.
5825—Bruce vs. Lehmaiger.
5826—Brewster vs. Miller.
5827—Smith vs. Francis.
5828—Jervis vs. Hoadley.
5829—Mosser vs. Israel.
5822—Lathrop vs. Van Tene.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. John Jennings and Michael Dasy, and 32 others; dog fighting.
2—The People vs. Theodore Johnson; burglary.
3—The People vs. Terrence Devlin and John Reilly; burglary.
4—The People vs. Christopher Tracy and John Reilly; robbery.

Nos.
5—The People vs. Harriett Perkins; false pretences.
6—The People vs. George Lessie; larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. George Spence; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Isaac Levy; receiving stolen goods.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—FEB. 21.

Before Judge Robinson.

IS A RESTRICTION AS TO THE CHARACTER OF THE BUILDING TO BE ERECTED AN INCUMBRANCE ON REAL ESTATE.

Martha J. Thompson vs. *Arthur Gillender.*—This case, which was recently tried before Judge ROBINSON, and has now been decided by him, involves a question not only interesting to lawyers, but also to all purchasers of real estate. The facts of the case are fully stated in the following opinion by Judge ROBINSON: This action was brought for the purpose of compelling the specific performance of a contract between the parties, dated Feb. 2, 1870, by which plaintiff agreed to sell and the defendant to purchase a lot on the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, in the City of New-York, 207 feet 2 inches west of the Fifth-avenue, for which a proper deed was to be executed conveying the premises in fee simple, free from all incumbrance, except three mortgages specially mentioned, on the 26th of February, by a full covenant warrantee deed. Prior to that date the defendant discovered the premises were subject to certain restrictions contained in deeds through which the title was derived, and running with the land to wit: that no building should be erected within five feet of the front of the lot, nor any building except of brick or stone, with slate or metal roof, and that no slaughter-house, smith-shop, forge or furnace, steam-engine, brass-foundry, nail or iron factory, or any manufactory of glue, varnish, vitriol, ink or turpentine, for the tanning, dressing or preparing skins, hide or leather, or any brewery, distillery, or other noxious or dangerous trade or business, or any livery stable. On the 24th of November, 1869, there had also been filed a mechanics' lien against the building that had been erected on the premises, which was not discharged until after this action was commenced. A deed was duly tendered by the plaintiff, but was refused on account of the existing incumbrances on the property, and this action was brought to compel the defendant to accept the deed, notwithstanding such objections. Pending the action, the plaintiff sold the property to another person, so that specific performance cannot be decreed, but she claims to recover from the defendant damages for his non-performance of the contract. The restrictions in the deed under which the title was held were unquestionably incumbrances. (Gilbert *vs.* Peteler, 38 N. Y., 169; Roberts *vs.* Levy, 3 Abb., N. S., 311. In re Whitlock, 10 Abb., 316.) They disenabled the plaintiff (until she had procured the release of them from all parties beneficially interested) from conveying the premises, "free from incumbrances." No intimation has as yet been given by any Court that the restrictions imposed on this lot, creating an easement for the benefit of adjoining owners, constituted no "incumbrance," or were in their nature of positive benefit to the property, instead of detracting from its character as property held in fee simple absolute. The plaintiff was unable to comply with her contract, or to convey the property, at the time she was required, free from these restrictions, or from the mechanics' lien which then existed upon it. She was apprized, previous to the day of performance of these outstanding incumbrances, and that unless removed, defendant would decline to take the title offered. She failed to clear her title at the time specified, or since, except as to the mechanics' lien, and did not stand in any position to demand compliance with the terms of the contract by the defendant. In such a case equity follows the law, except where, from a just consideration of the rights of the parties, trivial and technical objections may be disregarded, and the substantial purposes of their contract may be effected, and complete justice admeasured to each of them. But where the time for performance is specified, and either party gives notice that he requires exact performance, it must be an extraordinary case in which a Court of Equity would give effect to a substituted performance and compel either party to accept that for which he had not precisely bargained. In the present case substantial performance on the part of the plaintiff was never offered. She never complied with the terms of her contract, and having by her conveyance of the property to a third person disqualified herself for enforcing specific performance, she cannot upon any equitable principle present any case for the recovery of damages to which she might not have been entitled in an action at law. At the time specified for performance the property was subject to these incumbrances, and no case for a recovery at law founded upon tender of an unincumbered title, has been made. (Morange *vs.* Morris, 3 Keys N. Y. 48.) On the contrary, the defendant was ready to perform, but the plaintiff was unable, and failed to fulfill her contract. For this reason she became liable to the defendant for such damages as he sustained in consequence of her breach of contract. No portion of the consideration-money having been paid, these damages are limited to the expenses of investigating the title. (Sedg. on Dam., 183; Dart on Vendors, 446; Chitty on Cont., 311.) But the expense of a survey is unusual. No absolute necessity for it was shown. The opinion of counsel upon the facts developed by the examination of the title was merely for the satisfaction of the purchaser, and neither charge ought to be allowed unless some especial necessity for it existed in the peculiar circumstances of the case. The plaintiff is not entitled to recover anything, but defendant is entitled to recover against her his expenses for examining the title.

T. G. & T. R. Strong, plaintiff's attorneys; Charles H. Glover, defendant's attorney.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Chartered by the State. Paid up capital, $1,000,000. Deposits over $5,000,000. This Company has removed to its new and very spacious banking-rooms, at Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-street. While, by its charter, it cannot discount business paper, its large means enables it at all times to accommodate its customers with money to any reasonable extent upon first-class securities. It has fitted up separate and commodious rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, and invites all parties who desire interest upon money, subject to check at sight, and a thoroughly safe and convenient depository, to call and examine the advantages it offers.

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These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9¼ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Governments pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1871.

This being Ash Wednesday, there was small trade in Live Stock; nevertheless, the sales effected were made at fair rates and in short time. No quotations in Beef Cattle. Milch Cows looking up, good Cows scarce, medium Springers selling, at Forty-eighth-street Yards, from $80@$95 ⅌ head. Veals scarce, and in demand from 10c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., medium Veals selling at $17 15 ⅌ head. Sheep brisk from 6¼c.@7c. ⅌ ℔. Hogs cannot justly be quoted; the sales since Monday last have been so small in Live Hogs as not to constitute a fair trade. This business is now carried on in Western Dressed Hogs; quotations, 9¼c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔. Market opened today with an upward tendency.

SALES TODAY—FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 219 Sheep, weight 59,310 ℔s., at $6 75 ⅌ cwt. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 315 Sheep, weight 31,670 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 Buck, weight 190 ℔s., at $8; 519 Sheep, weight 47,380 ℔s., at $6 45 ⅌ cwt. McGRAW & REID sold 196 Sheep, weight 16,640 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 4 Veals, at $68 55 the lot.

WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

Weekly report of Sheep sold by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, for week ending Feb. 20, 1871—4,263 Sheep; price received, $21,606 07; average, $3 06 ⅌ head; range of prices, 5¼c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; chief amount of sales from 6c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Gross arrivals for week ending Feb. 20, 1871—2,196 head of horned Cattle, 7,553 Sheep, 5 Veals, 102 Horses—arrived in 206 cars.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending Feb. 22, 1871—4,811 Hogs, 305 Sheep, consigned to P. LERCH. Fresh arrivals this day at Fortieth-street Sheep Yards—510 Sheep, 9 Calves.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—PIANO-FORTE RECITAL. Artists: Messrs. J. M. Wehli, Albert Laurence, and Miss Henrietta Beebe and Miss Fanny Kempton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
A MORNING CALL, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Stoddart, and Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Emily Mestayer and Miss Fowler.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Forrest, Barton Hill and Miss Lillie.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
DRAMATIC AND ELOCUTIONARY ENTERTAINMENT.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Correspondents.

"Annie," and other correspondents who write to us on the Marriage Dowry question will find their letters in next Sunday's edition of the TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Versailles official *Moniteur* says France must decide on peace or war immediately; delay lessens German strength; France has long known the terms which are based on past injuries and guarantees for the future; they are moderate compared with the injuries. The hope is expressed that it will be understood at Bordeaux that if the terms are rejected the war continues. A Lille dispatch contains a rumor that peace has been signed, with the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine as one of the conditions. A London telegram says the armistice has been extended to Sunday evening. A Paris dispatch says the consulting Commission of the Assembly went yesterday with M. THIERS to Versailles, and that a speedy result is expected. A Paris journal says the demand for indemnity will not exceed 500,000,000 thalers. A Berlin paper says the German demands are confined to things so distinctly essential that the French negotiators will have to decide quickly; that the prolongation of the armistice was made dependent on the acceptance of the main features, and it predicts the restoration of peace next week. The Paris journals approve of M. THIERS' speech in the National Assembly. *La Liberté* is convinced that he will loyally endeavor to found a republic. The prize-ship, *Prince Adolphe*, captured by the Germans, was recently wrecked on the coast of Norway.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

In the British House of Commons, yesterday, the Government's Merchant Shipping bill was read, but it met with such opposition that it was withdrawn. The British Navy estimates show an increase of £386,000.... A Madrid dispatch by way of London, says the Queen of Spain is dangerously ill of miliary fever, and that her case is considered hopeless.... The Representative of Tunis in Italy has asked for further instructions from his Government, and negotiations are for the present at a stand.

CANADA.

In the correspondence recently submitted to the Dominion Parliament in answer to Sir A. T. GALT's resolutions, is a letter from Lord KIMBERLY, the British Colonial Minister, to the Governor-General of Canada, setting forth the object of the mission of the Canadian Postmaster-General, Mr. CAMPBELL, to England last Summer, to have been to place before the Imperial Government various questions connected with the Dominion, among them the fisheries, upon which Mr. CAMPBELL suggested a joint British and American Commission, in which Canada should be represented. Mr. CAMPBELL also strongly urged that representations should be made to the Government of the United States with reference to the late Fenian incursion, and the claims of Canada for reparation. A St. Johns, N. B., dispatch says that a crisis has occurred in the Cabinet of that Province, and that the Lieutenant-Governor had sent for Mr. GEORGE L. HATHAWAY to form a new Government.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition from citizens of Alabama was presented, praying for protection against Kuklux outrages. Mr. CAMERON made an attempt to obtain action on the bill for a centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876, but after some remarks by Mr. CONKLING in opposition it again went over. The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and various amendments were passed upon. That for increasing the salary of Indian agents was rejected. There was an evening session, at which the general subject was continued, but the bill was not disposed of.

The day was spent in the House on the Deficiency bill, which appropriates $10,677,525. Among the items is $500,000 for the work on the New-York Post-office. This gave rise to some debate, Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, having made an attack upon the work, and charged that there were corrupt contracts in connection with it. He also charged Gen. BUTLER with having the use of Government mirrors, and deriving profit from some granite quarry in Massachusetts, which furnishes stone for the New-York and Boston Post-offices. This led to a lively passage between BUTLER and FARNSWORTH. Mr. DAWES stated that the contest of seats in the House had cost $106,000. In connection with the item for army deficiences, a debate arose on the use of troops at the elections and in quelling whisky riots, but signified little. Mr. WOOD moved to strike out the items for the Freedmen's Bureau, and made it the occasion of a tirade against that organization, which was defended by Mr. HOAR and others. The bill was finally passed without change by a vote of 96 to 44.

GENERAL.

The Coroner's jury on the bodies of the victims of the Hudson Railroad collision, agreed upon a verdict yesterday. They find that the oil-train could not be stopped soon enough to prevent the accident to it; that the hands on it used all the means at their command to promptly signal the coming express-train; that the signal men did their duty; that the express-train was half a mile from the obstruction when first signaled, and could have been stopped, provided all the appliance had been effective, and that for some reason to the jury unknown the patent breaks were not effectively applied.

WASHINGTON's birthday was observed very generally, yesterday, in this City and throughout the country. Isolated reports from the South show that the celebration was left mainly to the colored people.

The Fenian exiles, thirteen in number, called upon the President, yesterday, and took occasion to assure him that the treatment they received in the English prisons had told severely upon the health of some of them, and expressed a desire to present a written statement on the subject. The President said they could do so, and all that was proper would be done by the Government in the matter.

A banquet given at the Galt House, Louisville, on Tuesday night, by Senator STEPHENSON, of Kentucky, was largely attended by the most prominent citizens, irrespective of party.

WILDER D. FOSTER was nominated, yesterday, by the Republicans for Representative to Congress in the Fourth District of Michigan.

Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY died in Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday afternoon, after an illness of three days. He was a graduate of West Point, and, at the breaking out of the rebellion, entered the Confederate service.

Secretary BOUTWELL has ordered the payment of the March interest on Friday, the 24th inst., without rebate.

At a meeting of the coal-dealers of Boston, held there yesterday, they decided to raise the price of coal to $12 per ton.

The Virginia Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 21 to 14, reconsidered the vote by which the Washington and Richmond Railway bill was defeated on Tuesday.

A young man of Denver, Colorado Territory, was discovered concealed in a box, to be shipped east by WELLS, FARGO & CO., (addressed to F. C. CROSS, (the young man's name,) Newton Corner, Mass. He had a pistol and tools, and his box contained a trap-door. A heavy shipment of gold was to be made by the same train.

Some particulars of the damage by the recent storm in California appear in telegraphic news this morning. The mountains near San Francisco show more snow than for years before.

The convicts in the Nevada State Prison had a fight on the 21st inst., in which several dangerous wounds were inflicted.

The boiler of a saw-mill, in Decatur, Ind., exploded on the 21st, wounding seven or eight men, two or three probably fatally.

The "Frères de la République Universelle," of Cincinnati, have received instructions from the President of the Order in Hungary to be in readiness for immediate service.

A freight train on the Pan-Handle Railroad, bound east, on Monday night, broke through a bridge near Steubenville, Ohio. The engine and fourteen cars went down. The fireman was killed, and the engineer and brakeman injured. A number of horses and other animals on the train were destroyed.

JOSIAH L. LYON, a colored member of the Virginia Senate, died yesterday morning in York City, Va.

Purser J. F. BALDWIN, of the Havana steam-ship *Cleopatra*, has our thanks for favors.

The Peace-Breakers.

The journal in this City which is for preventing any possibility of good arising from the deliberations of the Joint Commission, and for sending word to England that she can only have peace upon condition of giving up Canada—it being assumed that the Canadians have no more right to a voice in the matter than if they were dogs—defends itself on two grounds: (1) That the claims of England would offset claims arising out of the *Alabama*; (2) that the object of the Joint Commission is to "swindle" the American people.

The first of these reasons is said to have been put forward some time ago by Senator SUMNER to the then British Minister, at Washington. The Senator at that time ridiculed the outcry which was made about the Alabama claims, and said that British subjects had claims which counterbalanced the amount due to United States citizens. Therefore he thought there was not much use in pressing the Alabama claims.

The second objection may be disposed of by the answer that the journal which is now execrating the Joint Commission cannot possibly *know* what subjects it is going to discuss—much less settle beforehand what it will do. The following cable message was printed in yesterday's papers:

> LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the House of Commons Mr. GLADSTONE objected to producing the instructions given the Anglo-American Commission. He believed that the improvement of maritime international law would certainly be one of the topics of their deliberations.

Secretary FISH also declines to anticipate the action of the Commission. The conclusions of the *Herald* must, therefore, be founded on mere *inference*; and yet on such grounds the people are invited to hoot the Joint Commissioners out of the country as soon as they arrive. If this is not pandering to what the *Herald* itself sneeringly calls the "Fenian element," we should like to know what is.

The *Herald* says that the Canadians are blustering. Well, what of it? Is such a negotiation as this to be condemned beforehand through the folly of a hot-headed set of fanatics? If so, Gen. BUTLER, Mr. SUMNER and the *Herald* may be put into the same boat with the Canadians, and left to rave at each other, while the business of the world is carried on by sober-minded men. We have ridiculed the bluster of the Canadians quite as much as the *Herald* can do. But, says the *Herald*, "let it not be forgotten that the Joint High Commission can only approve and recommend—that Congress must decide." Precisely so—and that is the best answer in the world to the *Herald's* bug-a-boo cry about "the polished perfidy of British aristocrats." All that kind of talk is nonsense not worthy of a boy ten years old. If the proceedings of this Commission, when they are reported to Congress, are not satisfactory, let them be rejected. If the Commission is, as the *Herald* says, a "swindle," let it be at once dismissed. If our claims against England are not treated on a fair basis, by all means reject every part of the work done by the Commission. What we protest against is the attempt to discredit the negotiation before even the Commissioners have met—the attempt to misrepresent the aims of the Commission, and to make the public believe that two great Governments have entered into a league to deceive the people who live under them. The *Herald* says it is "American" to put forward this view. We deny it; we say that it is un-American, because it is unfair, underhanded, and altogether partakes of a trick worthy rather of political sharpers than a respectable journal and a distinguished Senator. Has the compulsory withdrawal of England from Canada ever formed part of our claims against England, as urged by our Government? If not, what pretense is there for introducing the demand, like the sudden pistol of a highwayman, into the present negotiation? Is it fair to spring this trap upon a people anxious to settle their differences with us? Senator SUMNER's scruples about annexing San Domingo are so tender that he must have a *plebiscitum* for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the Dominicans. But he wishes to annex Canada without going through that formality. It is quite probable that England would be very glad to get rid of her connection with Canada, but the idea of taking advantage of an amicable negotiation on another subject to thrust a demand upon her for its immediate abandonment, is one which could have occurred to very few men besides the "prominent individual" who set the *Herald* on to this job. It is not, we repeat, an "American idea" at all, any more than cheating at cards is American, or playing with loaded dice.

Tomahawk Jurisprudence.

The course recently taken by the Justices comprising the General Term, or appellate branch of the Supreme Court, in disposing of the business before them, has excited much comment, not only among lawyers, but among all who are familiar with the facts. It has been pretty well understood for some time that neither Judge BARNARD nor Judge CARDOZO, although expressly selected by Gov. HOFFMAN as the most suitable of all the Judges in the State to sit in judgment over their brethren of the Bench, were altogether immaculate. It was hoped, however, that in ordinary litigated matters, where neither the friends of the Ring or the Court (if the terms are not synonymous) were concerned, justice might be received at their hands. The position they occupy in this Court is most important. From the sudden manner in which complicated questions of law are sprung upon the Judges presiding at the Trial Terms, and from the slap-dash manner in which, under the press of business, it has become the habit to dispose of motions at Chambers, many mistakes and erroneous rulings are necessarily made by the most careful and learned Judges. No Judge, no matter what his knowledge or experience, can be expected to decide off-hand, without reflection or examination, every legal question that may come up before him during the trial of a case.

The General Terms were instituted expressly to afford litigants a local tribunal, where questions involving important principles might be easily taken, and receive that deliberate examination which they called for. The last Trial Terms in the Supreme Court were held by Judge SUTHERLAND, Judge BRADY, and Judge VAN BRUNT. Without exception, and without distinction, these Judges have given the cases brought before them a careful and patient examination, have listened attentively to the arguments of the counsel, and have done their best to promote substantial justice. In every respect they have received the highest commendations of the Bar, as well as of litigants and jurors.

While, however, these gentlemen are thus patiently endeavoring to extract the wheat from the chaff thrown before them, the General Term, set over them on purpose to correct their errors, is pursuing a diametrically different method. In fact, the Circuit Judges behave as if they were sitting at General Term, and those of the General Term as if they were sitting at Circuit.

The questions coming up in General Term involve the most complicated questions both of law and fact. They are argued by the leading members of the Bar upon briefs upon which they have expended their utmost ingenuity and skill, and in which they seek to support the legal propositions they assert by extensive citation of authorities, as well as by a careful and nicely-balanced examination and comparison of leading decisions. If the best Judge is liable to err when sitting at Trial Term, how important it is that on an appeal a deliberate examination should be given to the questions discussed, and how impossible it is to give an off-hand decision. We venture to say that neither New-York City, nor any other part of the country, has ever before seen such a spectacle as that recently presented by this appellate branch of the Supreme Court—which has displayed a blind haste to dispose of the calendar, only equaled by the attempts made by some of the same Judges at Chambers to hear and decide sixty to seventy motions between 12 and 3 P. M. Counsel are stopped before they have scarcely stated their cases, or begun to discuss the legal points involved, with "judgment affirmed," or "referred," as the case may be, without examination and without reflection on the part of the Court.

From the almost invariable manner in which judgments are affirmed upon the spot, it would seem as if the Judges had resolved to apply to their Court the old maxim that the "King can do no wrong." There is not a Judge in the Supreme Court, with the exception of Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO, nor, for the matter of that, in the Common Pleas or Superior Courts, who will not frankly state that he is incompetent to direct appeals without examination of the papers and of the law. But this kind of decision has been systematically made at the recent General Term of the former Court. In the few cases where the decisions are reserved, there is no assurance that the same "tomahawk practice" is not followed. The opinions that are written are of the fewest and the briefest.

Judge INGRAHAM, it is understood, is no advocate of this method of procedure, but he is overruled by his colleagues. He has passed the best years of his life upon the bench, and is rapidly approaching the time when the limit prescribed by law will oblige him to retire from it, and it must be a source of regret to him to see how the administration of justice has degenerated since he first entered upon the duties of a Judge. As matters now stand, it is a common remark among lawyers that to toss up a penny or play a game of euchre is as satisfactory and certain a way of settling an appeal as the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of this City. Consequently, all important matters are taken directly to the Court of Appeals, where they lumber up the calendar for years, putting the business community to infinite trouble and expense, and impairing our whole system of justice.

The only pretense for defending this system is that the "delay of the law" is avoided, but we can assure the Judges that the public would not mind delay if they were given a little more law and a little more practice.

The Romance of Desolate Islands.

Our readers are aware that the gallant tars of the *Saginaw*, after an imprisonment of sixty-nine days on Ocean Island, were happily rescued. They were taken off by the Hawaiian steamer *Kilauea*, which the King of the Sandwich Islands instantly dispatched to their aid on hearing of the condition of Capt. SICARD and his companions, and they have since arrived in safety at San Francisco. The first intelligence was sent, it will be remembered, by the ship's gig, in charge of Lieut. TALBOT, that officer with two of his men being unhappily drowned while making their landing through the surf, just on the successful termination of their voyage. Had the whole boat's crew met the same fate, the news of the disaster to the *Saginaw* might never have reached us. For although, when taken off by the *Kilauea*, the survivors on Ocean Island had a large flat-boat built, in which, failing other succor, they hoped to escape, it is doubtful, in their weakened state and considering the fragility of their vessel, whether they could have succeeded. In this case, as usual, the strongest feeling of the castaways was to get free from their prison. There have been instances, it is true, of an opposite character, where the most ardent wish of such prisoners has been to remain undiscovered by the outer world. Such was the desire of the settlers of Pitcairn Island, and for nearly a generation they were fortunate enough to have it fulfilled. The recent settlement of islands in the Pacific, and the occurrence of adventures in some sort resembling that of the crew of the *Bounty*, lends fresh attraction to the spots of the South Seas that have furnished so much material for romance; and it will therefore awaken lively interest to hear that a new history of the mutineers of the *Bounty* has just been published by Lady BELCHER, who has obtained much additional information from original sources. This work reveals, for the first time, the full causes of the mutiny, and brings down the history of the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island to the middle of the year 1869.

The story of the Mutiny of the *Bounty* is one of the first made known to children, and the romantic sequel is almost as attractive and familiar as *Robinson Crusoe*. In April, 1789, the *Bounty*, an armed ship, left Otaheite. Part of her crew rose in mutiny, and put their Captain, BLIGH, and nineteen men, into an open boat, which was then abandoned at sea. These unfortunates were wonderfully preserved; for in the following June, and after a voyage of four thousand miles, they reached the Island of Timor, south of the Moluccas. Thus the story of the mutiny became known to the world; and hence the evidence was preserved which led to the execution of some of the mutineers in 1792. After sending BLIGH and his companions adrift, the seamen on board the *Bounty* bore away for Tahiti. Here all but nine landed, but these, fortunately for themselves, put to sea again after taking on board nine native women and as many men. After this, neither the ship nor her crew were heard of for many years; but were at last discovered, in 1808, by Capt. FOLGER, of Nantucket, at Pitcairn Island. Their condition and previous remarkable history are well known. In 1856 the whole community was taken, through the efforts of certain European well-wishers, to Norfolk Island. Some of the colonists were, however, not satisfied with the change, and early in 1859 two families, numbering seventeen persons, returned to Pitcairn Island, leaving 202 souls of their party at Norfolk Island. Of the former colony we believe there are now thirty-five persons, and of the latter over 300. The code under which the people of Pitcairn Island were found to be living was remarkable and deeply interesting. The laws were made known by being read in public; all parents were obliged to send their children to school, having previously taught them the alphabet; no intoxicating liquors were allowed to be made or introduced, except for medicine; no law was made in anticipation of crimes; all punishments were by fines, unless otherwise determined by the jury; and women had votes for the election of Magistrates.

It may well be supposed that the men who could devise and carry into effect such a system as this could not be altogether bad; and it is pleasant to learn from the narrative of Lady BELCHER that much can be said in their favor which was previously unknown. The most valuable part of her work consists of the journal of one of the petty officers of the *Bounty*, one JAMES MORRISON. This man was not a mutineer, and does not seem to have been prejudiced against his Captain. His journal is admitted to bear internal evidence of truth; and it reveals an amount of tyranny and cruelty on the part of BLIGH toward the officers and crew, and especially against the chief officer, CHRISTIAN, such as not only to account for the mutiny, but, from an unofficial point of view, almost to justify it. It is pleasant to feel that the originators of this strange Utopia, this little English-speaking colony, self-governing and independent, sequestered from all their kind in the far-off Pacific, were not altogether the brutes they have sometimes been painted. The romance of their life is much more agreeable to contemplate when not associated with crime; and Lady BELCHER's story leaves little to regret in their behalf except the deportation of the colony to Norfolk Island, which, however well meant, does not seem in any respect to have turned out for the best.

The Latest Peace Rumors.

It is not too much to say that the course of European history during the next fifty years turns mainly upon the terms of peace which Germany resolves upon offering to France. In the event of everything being claimed which the national Press of Germany has so persistently demanded, one of two things must happen. Either a majority of the nation will in sheer despair listen to the counsels of M. GAMBETTA and Gen. CHANZY, and abandon themselves to the dreary possibilities of slaughter and ruin that are concealed under the phrase of a combat "*à outrance*," or the constitutional monarchy, or moderate republic, which essays to see such terms carried out will begin its career under a load which will shortly crush it. The cession of territory, if pushed to the extreme limit which has been named, would, by keeping a naked sword pointed to the breast of France, probably goad her at no distant interval into a fresh outburst of fury. Apart from this, however, there is the certainty that if a sum equal to say one-half of the national debt of France under the Second Empire is to be demanded for a pecuniary indemnity, the burden of its payment will render peace almost as unendurable to the people of France as war. Foreign capitalists have already given unmistakable indications that if Germany demands any such extravagant amount as has been freely spoken of, France will be left to raise it herself. Your financier is the most cosmopolitan of persons, and he reasons somewhat after this fashion in regard to the nation that may shortly be expected to apply for loans in the money centres of the world: "If France must raise a sum equal to a contribution of some fifty dollars a head of her reduced population, she would be obliged to pay very high interest. For the last twenty years she had, with her previous burdens only to provide for, a constantly recurring annual deficit. The Empire, having the unlimited confidence of the peasantry, managed to cover this by contracting at home certain loans that drew out from their hoarding places the accumulated savings of a multitude of small proprietors and farmers. Whatever Government finally succeeds it will be deprived for a time, at least, of this resource, partly owing to the exactions and losses of the war, and partly to the equal distrust with which the mass of the peasantry regard both Republicans and Orleanists. A grinding load of taxation must, therefore, be the result, and this by pressing upon commercial and manufacturing resources of a not very elastic character, and upon a system of agricultural production singularly incapable of bearing any additional strain, will make the problem of existence a very hard one to nine-tenths of the French people. Beside this regular Government, there will grow up the extreme Republican Party, the party of war, and, impelled by existing necessities, the party of repudiation. Wide-spread and deeply-felt national distress will cause the people to welcome desperate remedies, and in a few years we shall see chaos come again, and our security for repayment non-existing."

The practical result of such considerations would obviously be that Germany would find it impossible to extract her huge pecuniary mulct at all, and would be left in the embarrassing possession of certain districts and fortresses, which she will probably occupy till the amount asked for is paid. If the latest rumors regarding the proposed terms of peace be well founded, there is some prospect of this deplorable deadlock being avoided. We have, it is true, no trustworthy intimation as to the amount of money to be paid by France, but we have good reason to expect it will partake of the same character of moderation as the proposal to neutralize, instead of annexing, the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. We have already adverted to this scheme as a highly promising preventive of future warfare. A glance at the map will show that by this means the frontiers of France and Germany would be preserved from actual contact throughout their entire extent. This service is already performed on the north by Belgium and Luxembourg, and on the south by Switzerland. Were Alsace and Lorraine to be erected like the neighboring territories, into a Power whose neutrality was secured by a European guarantee, we should have a belt of country extending from the Alps to the North Sea, across which neither France nor Germany could march to attack the other without defying the other Great Powers who had become parties to the treaty. Of course, if the guarantee were merely a joint and separate agreement between France and Germany, it would be proportionally weakened. It is even conceivable that some great European struggle might render it, as well as pre-existing international treaties, so much waste paper. But these and other obvious difficulties of the plan, arising from the national sympathies of the isolated provinces, do not prevent it from being the most promising of all the modes of settlement yet propounded, and make its revival now, matter for sincere rejoicing to all friends of peaceful progress.

We have a direct interest in hoping that the pecuniary demands of Germany may be actuated by the same enlightened policy and moderation. A large draft by France upon the money lenders of the world will have the effect of immediately raising the rates of interest in Europe, and will have the usual reflex influence upon ourselves. The capital required for a new French loan will be to some extent withdrawn from employment in productive industry, and will in a degree still greater arrest the flow of money into productive channels. It would be against all precedent to hope that its transfer to the State coffers of North and South Germany will set free anything like an equal amount. At this moment the money markets of the world hang in suspense over the German terms of peace, and the commercial interests of two hemispheres will receive a fresh impulse or meet a new obstacle, just according to the spirit in which they are conceived.

Erie Troubles.

The Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Assembly is reported to have sent word to JAY GOULD that Mr. GOODRICH's bill to repeal the Erie Directors' act of 1869 will probably be reported favorably soon after the recess. That such a message should have been sent merely to secure GOULD's early attendance at Albany after the recess, and to draw forth a repetition of the solid arguments used by him last year against the proposed action of the Committee, no one who knows the distinguished Chairman and his incorruptible colleagues composing the Railroad Committee will for a moment suppose. We may, therefore, infer that the present Legislature is to have an opportunity, which the last Legislature could not get, of voting upon the repeal of the statute which, according to the *World* and the Brooklyn *Eagle*, has paved the way for the "greatest scandal of the period." The fact that the Erie Ring has become the chief ally and supporter of Democracy in the Empire State will not, we trust, produce that change in the minds of the Democratic members of the Legislature with regard to the villainous character of the statute, which has been wrought in the columns of the *World*. But should that be the case, and the Democrats in the Legislature see fit to make GOODRICH's bill a party question, the Republicans will have no alternative but to vote in a body for the repeal. The issue will thus be squarely made, and the responsibility for the Erie scandal will hereafter rest—where it belongs—with Gov. HOFFMAN, who signed the iniquitous bill, and the Democratic Legislature that refuses to repeal it.

MINOR TOPICS.

M. THIERS is credited in a cable telegram with a loyal endeavor to found a republic in France. In this case its most probable President will be the Duc D'AUMALE, the youngest of the sons of LOUIS PHILIPPE. The spirit of his late manifesto to the people of France has been well defined to be a chafing dissatisfaction at his enforced exclusion from public life, combined with a feeling "that it is more patriotic as well as more agreeable to serve France in whatever way France pleases than to insist upon waiting till he can serve her as the uncle of the reigning Sovereign." It is equally true that the election of the Duke of AUMALE as President of the Republic "would give France a ruler who would have no inducement to make a throne for himself, because the substitution of the hereditary for the elective principle would at once let in the superior claims of the Count of PARIS."

The wreck of the *Zoe*, containing the fruits of a portion of the Boston French Relief Fund will doubtless be the means of stimulating the efforts of other Committees to repair the consequences of this disaster. If the New-York Committee have not already put themselves in communication with Rear-Admiral SMITH on the subject of lading one or both of the Government vessels placed under his charge, we trust that they will be, at once, in a position to do so. The *Supply* awaits at the Brooklyn Navy-yard the completion of their arrangements, and the *Relief* will be ready, if required, to carry her share of the much-needed provision for famishing France.

It is said that at the late Fenian banquet in Brooklyn, a gentleman of much culture and enlarged experience of European travel was proceeding to dilate upon the evidences of progress he had noted during a tour in the "Green Isle." This not being precisely the thesis which the managers of the feast were met to descant on, the worthy speaker was somewhat brusquely interrupted and his well-meant eulogism was stigmatized as "a burlesque upon Ireland." We find in the latest mail files certain statistics which confirm the figures of speech of the indiscreet orator. During the year 1870, according to Dr. HANCOCK, the Irish statistician, there had been an increase of twenty-seven per cent. in the sums invested in post-office savings banks in his unhappy country. Between 1867 and 1870 the sums deposited in corporate savings banks had increased by two and a half millions of dollars, while, during 1870, the deposits in Irish joint-stock banks had increased eight per cent., leaving a total in hand at the close of the year of $121,332,890. Dr. HANCOCK concludes that during the last three or four years "the Irish people have been prosperous and show greater signs of a thrifty disposition." "Freedom and saving gang thegither," says the temperance emendation on BURNS, and if Ireland progresses at this rate, the Fenians will find their home occupation gone.

An interval of fine weather may gradually diminish the accumulations of snow and ice that have rendered the great majority of our City thoroughfares next to impassable. The shameful neglect by the Street-cleaning Contractor of his most obvious duties is still, however, sufficiently apparent. Whether up or down-town, the moment the central line of Broadway is departed from, unsightly heaps of ice obstruct the traffic, or an irregularly frozen surface renders locomotion equally difficult and dangerous. Let Nassau-street and the approaches to the Brooklyn ferries be taken as samples of how perfect a sham the execution of the street-cleaning contract is in one of the busiest sections of the City. All round our lower water front, and in the very centre of our heaviest commercial traffic, matters are equally bad. The money expended without result is but one element in the loss. The consequent delays of business involve a waste of time and money to which the actual sum pocketed by the contractor and his confederates is a trifle.

The Japanese now in this City are not "lions" or curiosity hunters. They are native merchants, men of substance in their own country, and have come hither to form their own estimate of American industry and trade, with special reference to their own interests. The conclusion which some of them express deserves to be pondered by those who believe that it is the destiny of the United States largely to control Eastern trade, and to acquire an influence in Japan more effective in its way than that of England in China. Our Japanese visitors are delighted with all they see, but at the same time they regard the market as unadapted to their purposes. What are the obstacles? One of the keenest of the party, a Yokohama merchant, answers through his interpreter: "Labor too high, taxes too much, prices too dear—we can do better in Europe." The effect of excessive taxation, local and national, upon our manufacturing and commercial interests, could not be more concisely stated.

To the various measures now before Congress relating to reform of the Civil Service, Mr. THUMBULL has added a joint resolution authorizing the President to prescribe rules and regulations applicable to persons seeking admission to the Service, and to employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries as, in his judgment, may be desirable. The proposition is not likely to prove acceptable. It contemplates too much for trading politicians, who would perpetuate the present system because it is suited to their purposes; while sincere friends of the reform cannot accept as satisfactory a change that would leave everything subject to the discretion of the Executive. Nor would the plan be just to the President. It would expose him to the annoying influences with which he is already familiar, and fasten upon him a responsibility which Congress should be willing to assume. The truth is, that there is no immediate prospect of any Civil Service reform that would be worthy of the name. The public are only half in earnest on the subject, and politicians of both parties have no difficulty in finding excuses for the neglect of what might possibly turn out to be inconvenient to themselves.

What is the world coming to? Here is the Democratic Mr. COX, a zealous free-trader and a sworn enemy of subsidies, introducing a bill "to provide additional mail-service to Brazil, in consideration of increased income from duties, and so forth." The bill proposes to allow certain steam-ship contractors a drawback of one cent per pound on coffee imported in certain steamers, "in excess of the importations thereof by said steamers" during the last fiscal year; a proviso being added securing a cash equivalent should the duties on coffee be abolished. How does Mr. COX reconcile this scheme with his professed political principles? The amount involved may not be large, but whatever it be, it is a violation of free-trade doctrine. If it is right to encourage one enterprise at the expense of the Treasury, because the parties benefited are friends of Mr. COX, where does the wrong of drawbacks, bounties, or direct subsidies begin?

The New Political Movement in Philadelphia—The Republican State Committee Protest Against Commissions.

The members of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee residing in Philadelphia, and its officers, have adopted and published the following protest:

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1,105 CHESTNUT-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1871.

At a meeting of the officers and the Philadelphia members of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, held this day, on motion of JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, seconded by THOMAS C. PARKER, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is well known in political circles that a combination has been entered into between some so-called Republicans and certain influential members of the Democratic Party, to create by legislative action a number of Commissions to govern the City of Philadelphia; and

Whereas, Said Commissions are to be organized in the same manner, and with the same objects, as those now in operation in New-York City, whereby the property of all its citizens is at the mercy of irresponsible officials, and a large sum of money has been raised by the leading Democratic politicians of that city to secure the consummation of this scheme in order to carry Pennsylvania for the Democracy in 1872; and

Whereas, The safety of the Republican Party requires the utmost fidelity of intention on the part of its representatives, in order to secure its triumph in the next Presidential campaign; therefore

Resolved, That the proposition to misgovern the City of Philadelphia by Commissions, and the attempt by legislative action to place the property of its citizens at the disposal of persons not enjoying the confidence of the public, and to deprive the people of the right of self-government, meets with our unqualified condemnation, and we call upon the Republican Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg to vote against the same.

Resolved, That the people and the Press be and they are hereby earnestly requested to take active measures to prevent the introduction into our midst of the odious system of government under which the people of New-York City are now suffering.

(Signed,) Mahlon H. Dickinson, Chairman, Elias Ward, R. C. Tittermary, Wm. Elliott, Charles A. Miller, Wm. R. Leeds, John E. Addicks, Daniel P. Ray, Wm. B. Connell, Thomas C. Parker, A. C. Harmer, James H. Pugh, Horatio G. Jones, Wm. Rittenhouse. G. W. Hamersly, M. S. Quay, J. W. M. Newlin, Secretaries. H. H. Bingham, Treasurer.

The Second Warrant for the Arrest of House, the Divorce Lawyer.

From the New-Haven Journal, Feb. 22.

ORSON A. HOUSE, of New-York, "the people's divorce lawyer," with many aliases, who is now lying in our County Jail under two charges of perjury and subornation of perjury, seems to be a person in active demand. On Monday evening Sheriff HOTCHKISS received a warrant from the Grand Juror of Litchfield, requiring the arrest of HOUSE. The warrant alleges that one DANIEL J. SPRAGUE, of Buffalo, N. Y., brought a petition to the April term of the Superior Court, holden at Litchfield in 1869, and that in said petition he alleged that he resided in the town of Cornwall, in Litchfield County, and that he married ARMINDA D. SPRAGUE on the 25th day of November, 1858, and that on the 18th day of March, 1866, the said ARMINDA D. SPRAGUE abandoned him, and had continued her desertion for a period of more than three years. The warrant further alleges that on the 20th day of April, 1869, the petition was heard before the Superior Court in Litchfield, where a person by the name of ALFRED M. HOUSE, alias M. O. House, alias E. O. House, alias M. House, alias O. A. House, appeared as a witness and testified that he knew DANIEL J. SPRAGUE, and that said SPRAGUE had resided steadily for five years past in the town of Cornwall, and that the wife of said SPRAGUE had deserted him and continued her desertion for three years, which statements were false; therefore the said HOUSE is complained against for having committed perjury. The warrant requires HOUSE to appear before HENRY B. GRAVES, a Justice of the Peace in the town of Litchfield, to answer to this charge. This divorce case was heard by Judge PHELPS, last April, in Litchfield, and upon the testimony of SPRAGUE and HOUSE a decree was granted. It was afterward ascertained that SPRAGUE did not belong in the town of Cornwall but in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., and his arrest was accomplished, and some time last Fall he was tried before the Superior Court of Litchfield, upon an information for perjury, and the jury failed to agree.

Sheriff HOTCHKISS held the warrant during Tuesday without serving it. It is proposed, we understand, to refrain from serving it for a few days, to see if HOUSE secures bail in the cases against him here, and if he does to immediately arrest him and take him to Litchfield, to answer to the complaint there.

Personal.

Gen. HALPINE, another of the Irish exiles, who arrived at Boston recently, and tarried behind his companions for a few days, reached this City last evening, and registered at Sweeny's Hotel. A dinner was spread, which was enjoyed by many prominent Fenians. Speeches were made, and the festivities were continued until a late hour.

WASHINGTON.

Discussion of the Deficiency Bill—The New-York Post-Office—Lively Attack on Gen. Butler—Indian Appropriations—Philadelphia's Aspirations for a Centennial Celebration—Crowd of Visitors Left by the Carnival.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Deficiency bill was the exclusive subject-matter of consideration in the House, today, under the spur of Mr. DAWES' special order of yesterday. When the item of $500,000 for the New-York Post-office was reached, Mr. DAWES moved an amendment, which was adopted, providing that it should be subject to no other limitations or restrictions than those specified in the bill, which are that this amount shall be used to finish the basement, set the sill-course, and for the granite of the first story. Mr. FARNSWORTH immediately launched out in his usual course of attack on the supervising architect of the Treasury, and then upon Gen. BUTLER. He charged frauds in the granite contracts for New-York, and frauds in the Boston granite work—finally coming down to charging Gen. BUTLER with stealing Government property to decorate his residence. Mr. FITCH vindicated Gen. BUTLER from the charge, and said there was no evidence before the Post-office Subcommittee, to sustain Mr. FARNSWORTH's charge. When the item of deficiencies for the army came up, Mr. BROOKS took occasion to renew his assault upon the Administration, and said that this money was wanted because the expenses of the army had been increased by using it to interfere with the elections. He carried out his intention expressed some days ago of refusing to vote any further appropriations for the army, by voting against these items.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Judiciary Committee agreed to an amendment to the Apportionment bill today, permitting State Legislatures which are wholly elected this year to reapportion their States for the election of members of Congress under the new census.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate, at 1 o'clock, took up the Indian Appropriation bill. Two or three amendments in addition to those made already were acted on as in Committee of the Whole, and then the bill was reported to the Senate. After some parley the arrangement was made that all the amendments adopted in Committee should be reserved for separate votes in the Senate, and Mr. HARLAN reserved the right to offer the amendments proposed by the Committee on Indian Affairs, of which he is Chairman. There are a large number of them, many being to restore the amounts appropriated in the House and cut down by the Senate Committee. Little progress was made today. An amendment offered by Mr. HARLAN to increase the salaries of the Indian agents $300 each was voted down by a large majority. The Senate took a recess at 4½ o'clock to 7½ o'clock to continue the consideration of Mr. HARLAN's amendments in the evening.

PHILADELPHIA'S STRUGGLES FOR AN EXPOSITION.

Mr. CAMERON's efforts to secure the concurrence of the Senate in the House bill fixing the international exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia, do not prosper any better than Mr. ANTHONY's to have copies of the Educational Report printed for general distribution. Mr. CONKLING told Mr. CAMERON, today, in words that were very plain, that the bill should not pass, if it could be prevented, till it had received full consideration, at the same time denying that he would interpose any objection simply with a view to cause delay. Mr. CAMERON expressed his determination to secure the passage of the bill at this session. It went over the morning hour, as it has done several times before.

EXPEDITING BUSINESS.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning to determine upon the best mode of expediting the business calling for action before the close of the present session. It was agreed to press the Appropriation bills to the exclusion of all other business.

CROWDS OF VISITORS—THE CARNIVAL.

The carnival has passed, but the throng of people on the streets has not much diminished. Thousands of visitors remain to examine the public buildings and places of interest of which Washington has many, to which carnivals can add nothing, and worthier even of a visit than the carnival itself. The vast number of strangers who came to the carnival was apparent today by the appearance of the Capitol. The proceedings of Congress were of the dull and ordinary character that does not attract residents of this city to its halls. Still the galleries were filled with a constantly changing crowd, and there was a constant passing of persons through the corridors between the House and Senate, making the passage between the two chambers slow and difficult. The visitors are a very superior class of people, and if they carry away favorable impressions of the city, the carnival will have done a real substantial service to Washington in bringing them hither. It is worthy of the highest praise that the whole affair was the voluntary work of citizens, and the whole expense, amounting to upwards of $40,000, has been defrayed by private subscriptions. Another fact worth noticing is that much of this money has been paid to poor laborers who have not had a day's work before this Winter, and would not now but for the employment made necessary in preparation for the festival.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BANQUET TO THE PRESS.

The Carnival Committee gave a splendid banquet to the Press to-night at the Arlington House. Among the guests were journalists from abroad and a number of members of Congress who are now or have been connected with newspapers.

BIDS FOR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Congressional Printer has withdrawn the advertisement for lithographing, &c., and for illustrating patents, consequently no bids will be received and opened on the 25th inst., but an advertisement will soon be issued, calling for future bids for this work.

APPORTIONMENT.

The House Committee on the Judiciary today agreed upon the amendment of the Apportionment bill, which provides that those States which elect their entire Legislature this year shall make the apportionment, and those which do not elect the Legislature this year may postpone the apportionment till next year.

SPORTING MAN KILLED.

A well-known sporting man named JOSEPH JAMES, better known as "Sonny" JAMES, was shot and killed to-night by HORATIO BOLSTER, a notorious rough. The weapon used was a musket loaded with buckshot.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

CREDENTIALS.

The credentials of LOT M. MORRILL, as Senator from the State of Maine for six years from the 4th of March next, were presented by his colleague, (Mr. HAMLIN,) read, and tabled.

APPEAL FOR PROTECTION.

Mr. WARNER, of Alabama, presented and had read by the Secretary a petition from citizens of Dublin, Fayette County, Alabama, praying for protection against Kuklux outrages, and asserting their preference for military rule to their present unprotected condition. Referred to the Committee on Southern Outrages.

CLEARING THE WAY FOR APPROPRIATION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, the thirtieth rule of the Senate was amended so that any amendment to an Appropriation bill may be laid on the table without affecting the bill; the effect of which is to cut off debate.

Mr. COLE, of California, moved to limit debate on Postal and Indian Appropriation bills to five minutes for each Senator on any one item.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, regarded the proposition as an invasion of the privileges of the minority, and demanded the yeas and nays upon it. He also gave notice of a motion to reconsider Mr. POMEROY's motion, which he said had been adopted without fair and proper consideration.

After a controversy as to the right of Mr. CASSERLY, under the rules to enter the latter motion, as he did not vote upon the adoption of Mr. POMEROY's motion, the whole subject was laid aside.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF '76.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, took up the Philadelphia Centennial Celebration bill.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, opposed the bill, intimating that credit of originating the idea belonged exclusively to New-York. He maintained that the proposition to give the sanction of the Government to such a celebration should be matured with great deliberation, and not in the interest of any particular locality. He then forwarded to the Secretary, and asked to have read, a lengthy letter on the subject, lately published by Hon. JOHN BIGELOW, containing among other suggestions, that a number of places should be selected with a view to a general exposition of manufactures, science and art.

Before the reading of the letter was concluded, the morning hour expired, when Mr. CAMERON asked, but failed to obtain leave to have the bill further considered. He then asked that it be made the order of business for the morning hour of to-morrow, and hoped his friend (Mr. CONKLING) would not further delay its passage.

Mr. CONKLING replied that he did not wish to occupy time unnecessarily, but would say frankly he was not disposed to see such a scheme go through hastily without his determined opposition.

Mr. CAMERON defended the bill, and asserted his intention to stand by it, and carry it through.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, and others, protested against the taking up of the morning hour by a comparatively unimportant measure to the exclusion of Appropriation bills.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The subject then went over, and the Senate took up the Indian Appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole, and disposed of a number of amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

The amendment striking out the section prohibiting contracts or agreements by any person with Indians, for payment for services in collecting claims against the Government for Indian lands, annuities, or treaties, and declaring such agreements null and void, was rejected. The section was then modified to permit hiring of attorneys by Indians, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, and prohibiting their receiving a greater amount of pay than might be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was reported to the Senate, when additional amendments were proposed and discussed. One to increase the compensation of Indian Agents $300 annually, gave rise to a discussion upon the personal integrity of those officers and the differences of the proper policy to be pursued in the management of the Indian Bureau, in which Messrs. Harlan, Thurman, Stewart, Corbett, Nye, Thayer, and Edmunds participated.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 11, nays 33.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported various amendments, making additional appropriations for the Indian service, a number of which were adopted.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The attendance of members at the evening session was meagre. Senator CARPENTER, by appointment, presided in the temporary absence of the Vice-President.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, called up the annual Post Route bill, which was considered and passed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL RESUMED.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, and a long discussion took place on the expediency and propriety of the Indian civilization policy.

After remarks by Messrs. DAVIS, STEWART, HOWE and CORBETT, a number of amendments, reported by Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, making appropriations in pursuance of the present policy, to be used at the discretion of the President in the instruction of the various tribes in the arts of civilization, were adopted.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate, at 10:20 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency bill, which appropriates $10,677,525, and includes the following items:

For reporting and publishing debates, $120,000; for the New-York new Post-office, $500,000; for the Boston new Post-office, in addition to the unexpended balance for the purchase of a site, $64,278; for a Court-house at Madison, Wis., $21,899; for a Court-house at Portland, Me., $20,079; for an appraiser's store in Philadelphia, $40,000; for public printing, paper and binding, $225,000; for cavalry and artillery and horses, $200,000; for army clothing and camp equipage, $200,000; for army contingencies, $150,000; for army medical supplies, $100,000; for army pay and mileage and clothing, $2,045,000; for the Quartermaster-General's Department, $755,000; for the Freedmen's Bureau, $140,000; for collecting revenue from imports for half year, $2,750,000.

The last item is not included in the aggregate.

New Post-Office at New-York.

The item for the New-York Post-office was read, as follows:

"For continuing the work on the building for the Post-office and Court-house in New-York City, to be applied only to finishing the foundations and up to and including the sill course, and receiving and setting the granite of the first story above that course, $500,000."

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, moved to add to the item the words "and subject to no other limitation or restriction." He explained that there was former legislation which required that no part of the money should be expended until after the contracts were made for the completion of the whole building, at an expense not exceeding three million dollars. The Committee on Appropriations had become satisfied that it would take three million dollars to erect the building from the sill up, as it had been necessary to sink the lower basements thirty-six feet below the surface. The ultimate cost of the building, above the surface, would be three million dollars, and the expenditure below the surface would be in addition to that, making the whole cost of the building $3,800,000, or thereabouts.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, went at some length into the history of the building, contending that the plan as agreed upon by the five New-York architects who had combined their respective designs, would have given a more roomy and convenient building at less cost, and also that there had been fraudulent contracts given out for the supply of granite in which some members of the House were interested.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, remarked that he was not aware that any members were interested in such contracts.

Mr. FARNSWORTH referred the member from California to the report made last session on the subject by the Post-office Committee.

Mr. COX, of New-York, replied to Mr. FARNSWORTH, and referred to the enormous outlays of the Government on the works of Rock Island, Illinois, and said that the appropriation for the New-York Post-office was not for the benefit of the City, but of the whole country, and that the item was not extravagant.

Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, stated that he had been a member of the Post-office Committee, which had investigated the questions connected with the New-York and Brooklyn Post-offices; that the inquiry as to whether the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) was interested in, or connected with, contracts for the supply of granite, had been pushed to the utmost extent; and that, so far as a negative could be proved, it had been conclusively proved that that gentleman was in no way, directly or indirectly, connected with or interested in such contract.

The amendment offered by Mr. DAWES was agreed to.

Butler's Stone Quarry and Government Mirrors.

The next item, for the Boston Post-office, also elicited some discussion arising from opposition to it by Mr. FARNSWORTH.

An item for furniture in the Treasury Department brought out Mr. FARNSWORTH again in an attack upon the architect of the Treasury Department, and he mentioned the incident of the expensive mirrors being "toted" about to adorn and beautify the house of a distinguished member of Congress in Washington City; and that one of them, costing some $10,000, had been broken or lost in the transportation backward and forward.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, asked Mr. FARNSWORTH to what member of Congress he referred; was he a Democrat?

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that his politics were of that uncertain kind that it was difficult to tell what they were. He had been a Democrat and everything else "by turns, but nothing long." [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, replied to Mr. FARNSWORTH's insinuations. There were some things, he said, which a man could not avoid. He could not avoid when going along a street having a mud-cart spatter filth upon him. The member from Illinois had accused him of being interested in a granite contract for the Boston Post-office, but his colleague on the Post-office Committee (Mr. FITCH) had informed the House that there was not the slightest evidence connecting him with it. Then came some item about furniture, and thereupon the mud-machine went at it again, and the House was told that that furniture belonging to the Treasury had been used by him (BUTLER.) There was not one word of truth in it. The accusation was that the Secretary of the Treasury, the supervising architect, and everybody who had to do with these appropriations, were all corrupt, all fraudulent and wrong; and this charge was made by a man whose majority had dwindled tenfold, from fourteen thousand to fourteen hundred, and against a Methodist preacher too. [Laughter.] He had but one observation to make, and that was, that he who accused all the world convicted only one, and that one himself. He who ran a muck against every man only showed that his own heart had all the qualities with which he desired to invest every one else. He was like the man who, being drunk himself, saw all the world staggering before him. The member from Illinois saw nothing but wrong, fraud, misfeasance and malfeasance in everybody else. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that he had not stated that the house of the member from Massachusetts had been graced with mirrors belonging to the Treasury, but as it seemed that the coat fitted that member, he would now say that it had been proved before a Committee of the House, and was susceptible of proof again, that that member's house was graced with mirrors belonging to the United States Government, and that some of those mirrors had been lost in their transmission to and from the Treasury. He held in his hand a document which would prove to any unprejudiced jury that the member from Massachusetts was interested in a stone quarry from which the granite was taken for the Boston Post-office. It was as well understood in the City of Boston as any other fact that was notorious there. The quarry was universally called "Butler's Quarry." The testimony taken showed that a man named FRENCH, a distiller, a former officer on the staff of the member from Massachusetts, but who could not get a commission from Gov. ANDREW on account of his notoriously bad character, had been taken down into the member's district and used there in connection with a quarry. That man had come on to Washington because his distillery had been seized for violation of the Revenue laws, and went to consult the member from Massachusetts, who was usually consulted in such cases. He had happened to mention that he had some spare money, and to ask how he should invest it, and the member from Massachusetts advised him to buy a stone-quarry. And it had happened that that was about the very day when the first appropriation of $200,000 was made by Congress for the Boston Post-office. This distiller had never owned a stone-quarry, and knew nothing about the business, but he went and purchased an old abandoned stone-quarry, and immediately afterward, under the advice and assistance of the member from Massachusetts, he procured a contract, although he was the highest bidder, for the granite for the entire building of the Boston Post-office, although there was a statute which made it a high misdemeanor for any officer of the Government to make a contract beyond the appropriation already made. He was not to be told, under these circumstances, that the member from Massachusetts was not interested in that contract.

Expense of Contested Seats.

An item for contingent expenses of the House being under consideration, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, explained that the principal cause of the exhaustion of the contingent fund was the payment of contestants for seats in the House, who had received during the present Congress $78,000, besides $28,000 paid for expenses in connection with those cases.

Troops at Elections and Whisky Riots.

The items for army deficiencies were commented on by Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, who again brought up the question of the use of the military in the State elections, and in the execution of the Revenue laws in Brooklyn.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, quoted against him (BROOKS) an article in the *Evening Free Press*, of New-York, Democratic authority, on the Tammany Ring, as a proof of the necessity of military interference at the last election in New-York.

Mr. COX, of New-York, denied that the *Free Press* was any Democratic authority at all. The gentleman from California had better take care of his own City of San Francisco.

Mr. SARGENT said that two of the proprietors of that paper were standard-bearers of the Democracy of the City of New-York, and that its candidate for the next Presidency was the Democratic Senator from Ohio (Mr. THURMAN.) He was disposed to have the same rule applied in San Francisco as was applied in New-York whenever there was a necessity for it.

Mr. COX—Do you want the bayonet put into the ballot in your State?

Mr. SARGENT—I would protect the ballot by every means necessary.

Mr. MORGAN, of Ohio—You would abolish the ballot everywhere.

Calls to order.

Mr. DICKEY, of Pennsylvania, reminded Mr. BROOKS that the precedent for putting down a whisky riot in Brooklyn had been set by WASHINGTON himself in putting down the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. So President GRANT was occasionally compelled to send a small army to the whisky-drinking neighborhood of New-York to enforce the Revenue laws.

Mr. SCHUMAKER, of New-York—And we always had a riot whenever he did it.

Mr. DICKEY—It would always create a riot in New-York to stop the supply of whisky. [Laughter.] Nowhere else than in the neighborhood of New-York has the love of whisky so developed itself.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin—Except in the House of Representatives. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, expressed the opinion that the President had no right to send the army or navy into States, except on the request of the Governor or Legislature, but he did not believe that the President had violated the law in that respect. He intimated, however, that a greater outrage was committed by the House, and one of its committees in not taking such action as would give to the great North-west the representation in the House which its population entitled it to.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, expressed his satisfaction at having elicited a rebuke of the President for the use of the military at the elections, from the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. LOGAN,) who was the President's superior in civil life, and his equal in military life.

Mr. JOHNSON, of California, explained the circumstances under which Gov. HAIGHT, of California, had called on President JOHNSON for the use of the military, but did not admit that he was justified in his action.

Mr. AXTELL, of California, characterized the use of troops at elections, or to collect taxes, as simple murder. The principle was wrong, and the thought was wrong.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Cursing Massachusetts.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, moved to strike out one of the items for the Freedmen's Bureau, and charged that Bureau with having plundered the Public Treasury.

Mr. MCNEELY, of Illinois, made remarks in the same direction.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, characterized the two speeches as additional illustrations of the malignant hatred which the Democratic Party entertained toward all the poor and oppressed and down-trodden people of the land. The proposition was to reject the item of five thousand dollars for the support of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, and to turn out the sick and blind and aged and feeble inmates of it to starve and perish in the streets, as a monument of the results of the Democratic rule and Democratic policy. He declared that after an investigation, unexampled for patience and fairness, not a scintilla of evidence had been produced before the Committee which investigated the charges against the Freedmen's Bureau to substantiate those charges. The only persons whom that investigation condemned were the man who made the charges (Mr. WOOD,) and the two members of the Committee who put their names to the minority report. (Messrs. ROGERS and MCNEELY.)

Mr. COX, of New-York, replied to Mr. HOAR, remarking incidentally that the Freedmen's Bureau was rotten from top to toe, and that it had been used in connection with the army for the prostitution of the ballot-box and the injury of the negro race, and now the House had heard a tirade against the Democratic Party from the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. HOAR.) Why did not that gentleman take care of his own poor in Massachusetts? A member on the Republican side of the House had once said that there were more people starving to death in the Poor-houses of Massachusetts than were killed in the Crimean War. Why did not Massachusetts take care of her insane? Why did not her people mind their own business? Why did they not keep their noses out of other people's business? The insane asylums of Massachusetts were a shame and disgrace. The people of Massachusetts sold their paupers and starved their criminals. They had the worst-governed State in the Union, [laughter,] and yet they read lectures to other people, and put on their garments and made broad their phylacteries. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, rose to make a remark, but Mr. COX declined to yield to him, remarking that he (Mr. DAWES) was the strongest man that Massachusetts had; but, although Troy had her Hector, Troy fell. Massachusetts was oozy, and the gentleman (Mr. DAWES) seemed to know it. He would ask that gentleman why there was this deficiency of over ten millions?

Mr. DAWES—I will tell you in a minute, if you will allow me.

Mr. COX—I do not believe you could tell me in an hour.

Mr. HOAR said that every man who was about to do, or who had done in his life, something sneaking, always accompanied the act with cursing Massachusetts. When the Democrats were whipping women and selling the fruits of their own loins down in the Southern States, they always undertook to cover themselves from public attention by cursing Massachusetts. When the Democratic friends of the gentleman from New-York rose against this Government, and undertook to establish one of their own on the corner-stone of slavery, all their papers and all their orators cursed Massachusetts. And now, as masked by night, they sought the hut of the poor negro and took him from his bed to be whipped and murdered because he was loyal and black. Their friends on this floor sought to cover up and distract attention from these outrages by always cursing Massachusetts. The gentleman (Mr. COX) had said that like Troy, Massachusetts was not defended here by her strongest man, but he would say to that gentleman that Troy did not need to put forward Hector against an attack that was led by Thersites. [Laughter and encouraging expression.]

Mr. DAWES explained that much of the Deficiency bill was caused by necessities inherited, not created, by this Administration.

Mr. ROGERS, of Arkansas, replied to Mr. HOAR, and charged him with casting firebrands around to inflame the two sections of the country, instead of cultivating a feeling of common brotherhood.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. DAWES and HOAR of Massachusetts, SHANKS of Indiana, COX of New-York, MUNGEN of Ohio, MCNEELY of Illinois, WOOD of New-York, and TOWNSEND of Pennsylvania.

Charges Against Gen. Howard—Fernando Wood's Rebellion.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. WOOD stated on his honor as a Representative and as a man that he had proved fourteen out of the fifteen allegations which he had made against Gen. HOWARD.

Mr. TOWNSEND, a member of the Committee on Education, which had investigated the matter, stated on his honor that the investigation showed the charges made by Mr. WOOD against Gen. HOWARD were untrue from beginning to end. He referred to Mr. WOOD as having, when Mayor of the City of New-York, gravely proposed to break up the Union by taking that great City out of it.

Mr. WOOD—"That is false, and the gentleman knows that it is false."

Mr. TOWNSEND proceeded to read from MCPHERSON's *Text-Book of the Rebellion*, first volume, page 443, the message sent by Mr. WOOD, as Mayor of New-York, to the Common Council of that City, in which he spoke of the dissolution of the Union as inevitable; of the people of the slave States as their aggrieved brethren, with whom they had friendly relations and a common sympathy; and of the propriety of New-York disrupting the bonds which bound her to a venal and corrupt master, and to a party which had plundered their revenue and attempted to ruin her commerce. He also referred to the Toombs telegram, and read its contents.

Mr. WOOD replied to Mr. TOWNSEND. He submitted that the extracts read from his message to the New-York Common Council simply showed that he then, like many another man, thought that under the existing circumstance secession was possible, and his recommendation was that New-York, the great commercial metropolis of the country, should, under all possible circumstances, command and defend the commerce of the country. In that message, there was not an expression that could be construed into any desire to bring about a dissolution of the Union. It was on his message that the first dollar ever voted by any city of the United States for the equipment of troops was voted by the City of New-York. He had sent a special message to the Common Council, recommending the appropriation of a million dollars for the purpose of equipping troops before any action was taken by the President. That appropriation was made; and on that one million dollars the Union Defense Committee had fitted out thirteen regiments of the finest troops in the war. He had himself, at his own expense—"not a single dollar of which had ever been refunded to him"—raised a regiment, which was named after the political organization to which he belonged. The first great meeting held in the country after the firing on Fort Sumter was called by himself, at Union-square, the next day, at which JOHN A. DIX presided, and at which Senator BAKER and himself were the speakers and orators. Therefore, when gentlemen imputed motives to him which had no foundation, he had a right to fling them back into their faces as false. Mr. WOOD then referred to the Toombs telegram, and defended his conduct in that connection.

Mr. PETERS, of Maine, referring to the charges against Gen. O. O. HOWARD, declared that he had read all the report and testimony, and that there was not a single jot or tittle of fraud, improvidence, or even indiscretion proved against the fair fame of that officer.

The Bill Passed.

In order to put a stop to the discussion, and bring the House to a vote on the bill, Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill passed by a vote of yeas 96, nays 44.

The House then, at 6 P. M., adjourned.

SAN DOMINGO.

Capt. Temple's Dispatches to the Navy Department—Brief Sketch of the Tennessee's Voyage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The following dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Capt. TEMPLE, of the *Tennessee:*

UNITED STATES STEAMER TENNESSEE, 2D RATE,
SAMANA BAY, SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 25, 1871.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have to report the arrival here yesterday of the vessel, after a very favorable passage from New-York of exactly seven days from anchorage to anchorage, during which time she has averaged, by log, eight knots an hour. I shall send a more detailed report of her qualities, as far as ascertained, in a few days.

I find the *Nantasket* here, (Lieut.-Commander R. S. MCCOOK,) with orders from Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE to be in readiness for any service that may be required of her in connection with the Commissioners. I have accordingly detained her during our stay, and I shall order her to accompany us to San Domingo City, where she was to have awaited our arrival, under Admiral LEE's orders. The Commissioners were glad of the necessity of coaling ship here, as it gave them a fair opportunity for making their examination en route, and before communicating with the Government of the country, instead of having to return here; but they have sent a bearer of dispatches overland to San Domingo City, to announce their mission.

Respectfully,
WM. G. TEMPLE,
Captain United States Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER TENNESSEE, 2D RATE,
SAN DOMINGO CITY, Feb. 1, 1871.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have to report our arrival at this place yesterday, thirty-three hours from Samana. At the request of the Commission, I have ordered the *Nantasket* to be ready to sail on the 3d inst. for St. Thomas, with a mail for the United States. The Commissioners have taken a house on shore, and will go there to live during their stay at that place.

Respectfully,
WM. G. TEMPLE,
Captain United States Navy.

THE BROADWAY JOB.

The Scare Among City Officials and Ring-Masters—Reassigning the Claims.

An ominous silence prevailed throughout the offices occupied by the Ring when any allusion was made, yesterday, to the investigation before the Grand Jury in reference to the alleged conspiracy of the Commission appointed to make assessments and awards in the Broadway widening "job," the full details of which have been given in the TIMES. There seemed to be a general desire to avoid all conversation about the scandalous subject, and to hush it up as quickly as possible. The members of the Grand Jury being sworn not to divulge the secrets of their body, and their officers being placed under a similar oath, it was, of course, found impossible to ascertain the actual cause for the sudden and suspicious close of the investigation, and there was nothing left except to conjecture, as the most likely reason, that TWEED, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY's conference with District-Attorney GARVIN had something to do with it. Among the new points which leaked out in regard to the investigation was the fact that several property-owners were summoned to give testimony concerning the "great fraud." It also transpired, in connection with the investigation, that a great scare was created among the Ring about two weeks ago by a little prank which was played by some unknown person. It appears that the strange individual abstracted a number of blank subpœnas from the District-Attorney's office, and inserted the names of several City dignitaries, together with an order for them to attend before the Grand Jury as witnesses in the investigation of the Broadway "job." A certain Supreme Court Justice was among those who responded to the spurious subpœnas, by visiting the District-Attorney's office in great haste to know "what it all meant."

When the Ring last Winter voted themselves this big job, they were firmly resolved that the opportunity which it offered for a prodigious swindle should not be lost. A share was to have gone to the owners, the remainder was to have been pocketed by those who had initiated and were developing the scheme. But then it would have been far from safe for the Ring to have permitted the whole amount of the allowance to pass directly from the City into the hands of the owners of the property assessed. The Ring, in the event, would not have been certain that the owners would disburse its share of the plunder, therefore the money must be passed from the City into the hands of a stakeholder, who should give to each shareholder his share of the plunder after the robbery had been consummated. The late County Auditor, JAMES WATSON, was selected to carry out this stakeholding scheme, and in consideration of excessive allowance, the property-owners, to the amount of $9,000,000, were induced to assign their claims against the City for damages, over to that gentleman in trust. He then would have the power to secure fair play to the Ring. But Mr. WATSON met with a fatal accident, and as soon as the last breath left his inanimate body, WM. M. TWEED hastened to Albany, quickly communicated his directions to his subordinates, and the repeal act was set in rapid motion. Meanwhile CORNELIUS CORSON received instructions to wait upon those gentlemen who had made the assignment in trust to the late Auditor WATSON, and representing the danger of a complete Repeal act, eventually induced twenty-one of them to reassign their interest to him as the agent of the Ring. While the bill was pending in the Senate these men were quietly informed that unless they acceded to the terms of this agent, that bill would likely be laid on the table, and another introduced and passed which would reduce the amount of awards and completely nullify the whole scheme. The property-owners finding they could not retain all the plunder, were constrained to give the Ring the 33⅓ percentage of the heavy awards demanded, and as before stated twenty-one of them quietly acquiesced in the proposition made by Mr. CORSON, and have found it to their interest not to attend or countenance meetings ostensibly gotten up for the purpose of making indiscreet inquiries into the question of the "commission of frauds," and consequently a very quiet and unostentatious course is pursued, and individuals having special grievances have been quieted by the assurance that "everything will be all right."

Shall We Have Another Hospital for the Poor?

During the past year and a half there has been more or less agitation in reference to the question of a homeopathic hospital. The friends and adherents of this system have maintained that the authorities should take this matter into hands, and even though they did not turn a portion of Bellevue or some other public hospital into the hands of the homeopathists, yet some steps should be taken by which homeopathic hospital treatment could be placed within the reach of the poor. It is claimed that there is no more justice in requiring a poor person who prefers homeopathic treatment to put himself under allopathic hands than in compelling allopathists to submit to homeopathic prescriptions. It is also alleged that a very large proportion of our heaviest tax-payers are friends and patrons of this system.

The report of Dr. SEEGER, Medical Director of the Hahnemann Homeopathic Hospital of this City, calls attention to the urgent necessity for such an institution. A table is appended showing that the homeopathic dispensaries of this City treat over 50,000 patients annually. Dr. SEEGER considers himself amply justified in assuming that at least 5,000 of these poor people require the care of a hospital. Now, what has the City to meet this demand with? Absolutely nothing. From the report of the Medical Director of the Hahnemann Hospital, it may be seen that there are more than six applications already to every case that the limited accommodations of the hospital can admit. Forty thousand dollars have been raised, while fully double this sum is required to erect one wing of the proposed new building. The plans being on the pavilion system, one wing can readily be made to do service until circumstances permit the complete erection of the building. Among the officers are Mr. Calkins, Hon. R. A. Storrs, Judge Barrett, Mr. John Davidson, Dr. Marcy, White, Bowers, Freligh, Hunt and many other of our well-known citizens.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. EDWARD EDDY, an actor of great popularity, is now filling a brief engagement at Wood's Museum. His representations began on Monday. "Monte Cristo," a very powerful romantic drama, has been the attraction. It is not a new play, but it is a very good one of its order, and infinitely better in respect of variety of incident and of construction than most of the so-called sensation works of the day. Mr. EDDY assumes six characters in the four acts of "Monte Cristo," and displays not only his old-time versatility, but all the vigor of earlier performances. The acting in the fourth act is especially striking, even when the force of other telling situations is taken into account. The management of Wood's has surrounded him with an excellent company, headed by Miss HENRIETTA IRVING, and has supplied picturesque scenery for the piece, which calls for a large show of canvas. The view of the escape from the Chateau d'If is particularly creditable to the painter and carpenter. The audiences at Wood's have been large and enthusiastic since Mr. EDDY's performances were begun, and we cheerfully admit the abiding taste for melodrama cannot be better gratified than by attending one of the series.

Musical.

WEHLI PIANO RECITALS.

Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI's second piano recital at Booth's takes place today. The brilliant pianist will have the artistic aid of Miss BEEBE, Mrs. KEMPTON and Mr. ALBERT LAWRENCE.

MISS NILSSON'S MOVEMENTS.

The London *Orchestra* says that it is reported that Mlle. NILSSON will return to London with a troupe from America to perform Italian operas, so that a third company may possibly be heard during the approaching London season.

SIGNOR VERDI ON MODERN ART.

We reprint the subjoined remarks and letter from the *Pall Mall Gazette:* "After the death of SAVERIO MERCADANTE," says that journal, "who for so long a period was regarded as the patriarch of Italian (especially Neapolitan) musicians, his post as director of the Musical Conservatory at Naples was offered to the author of 'Il Trovatore,' 'La Traviata' and 'Rigoletto.' Signor VERDI, however, too well satisfied with the position he has held, and still holds in a great measure, as the most popular dramatic composer of his time, did not appreciate the honor intended to be conferred upon him, and replied to his friend, Signor FLORIMO, who conveyed to him the proposal of the directing members of the Conservatory, as follows:"

GENOA, Jan. 5, 1871.

DEAR FLORIMO; Nothing could have flattered my *amour propre* more than the offer of the directorship of the Naples Conservatoire, conveyed to me through you, from the professors of that institution, and from so many Neapolitan musicians. It is painful to me not to respond as I could wish, but, with my engagements, habits, and love of independent life, it would be impossible for me to undertake so laborious a task. You will say "How about art?" Very good; but I have done as much as I have been able to do for art, and, if occasionally I am to do more, it is indispensable that I should be, as before, entirely free. Were it otherwise, you may imagine how proud I should be to occupy the position once held by such founders of a school as SCARLATTI, DURANTE, and LEO. It would have been glorious for me (nor would it be just now a step backward) to train pupils in the strict and profound, though clear and simple studies of those great masters. I should have liked, as it were, to stand with one foot on the past, the other on the present and future; for of the "Music of the Future" I am not afraid. I would say to young students: "Practice fugues constantly, assiduously, and to the utmost, until you have become so strong and sure as to subject the notes to your will. You will thus learn to compose with freedom, to dispose the various parts naturally, and modulate without affectation. Study PALESTRINA and some of his contemporaries; pass then to MARCELLO, and direct your attention chiefly to recitative; attend now and then performances of modern operas without yielding to the fascination of florid harmony and orchestration, or chords of the diminished seventh—quick sands, or harbor of refuge (as it may be) to all who do not know how to write four bars without their assistance." After superadding a broad literary culture, I would say, finally: Write in good faith, and (provided you can boast of an artistic organization,) you will become composers. At all events you will not swell the crowd of mere imitators, or be lost among those morbid representatives of our time, who, while searching and searching, and sometimes working skillfully, yet never succeed in lighting upon anything new.

For singing I should also have recommended the old school, combined with that of modern declamation. To put in practice these rules, apparently so simple, it would be necessary to superintend with so much assiduity that twelve months in the year thus exclusively employed would not suffice. With my home and personal interests so remote from your city, how could I possibly attend to all these things? Be good enough, my dear FLORIMO, to express my great regret to your colleagues and to the musicians of your "bella Napoli" that I cannot accept an offer with which I feel so highly honored. I trust you will find the man of whom you are in want—one, before all, learned and strict in discipline. Licenses in counterpoint may pass, and occasionally prove effective on the operatic stage; but in a Conservatoire, to progress is to go back to the ancient rules and canons.

Adieu! Believe me ever, yours affectionately,
GIUSEPPE VERDI.

CANADA.

Correspondence Between the British Foreign Office and the Governor-General of Canada—Mr. Campbell's Mission—Origin of the High Commission—The Fenian Raid Claims—Sir A. T. Galt's Resolutions—A Crisis in the New-Brunswick Ministry.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 21.—The following dispatch from the Colonial Secretary to the Governor-General has reference to the recent mission of Hon. ALEX. CAMPBELL to England:

DOWNING-STREET, July 27, 1870.

SIR; On receiving from Her Majesty the seals of this office, I took an early opportunity of communicating with Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL, Post-master-General of Canada, who has come to England to place before Her Majesty's Government the views of your Government on various questions connected with the Dominion. Mr. CAMPBELL brought under my consideration the following subjects:

THE FISHERIES.

The first was the protection of the Canadian fisheries from encroachments by foreign fishing vessels. On this point I concur with your Minister, that it would be desirable that the questions which have been so long in dispute with the United States as to the geographical limits of the exclusive fishing rights of Canada, under the treaty of 1818, should be settled by a Joint British and American Commission, on which the Dominion should be represented. Her Majesty's Government will propose to the United States Government to appoint such a Commission. Now that the instructions given to Her Majesty's cruisers and the Government vessels of Canada have been brought into harmony, I do not think it necessary in this dispatch to make any observations on the details of these instructions. I will only remark that I am most anxious to avoid any misunderstanding on this subject between the Imperial and Canadian Governments; and with this view the regulations to be issued for the fishery season of 1871 should be considered by the two Governments in good time, before the season commences. Their nature must of course depend much upon the establishment proposed by the Commission; but I shall gladly receive from your Government any statement on the subject, and shall give it my best attention.

THE FORTIFICATION LOAN.

Secondly—A bill authorizing a guarantee of the Fortification loan, on which Mr. CAMPBELL expressed some anxiety, is already before Parliament.

THE FENIAN RAID.

Thirdly—Mr. CAMPBELL pressed strongly upon me that representations should be made to the United States Government with reference to the late Fenian incursion into Canada, which has awakened such just feelings of indignation in the Dominion; and he urged the claims of Canada for reparation for losses which she had sustained by that incursion. Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered what steps it would be advisable to take in this matter, and have to acquaint you that they are of opinion that in the first place, your Minister should draw up a full and authentic statement of the facts and claims which they found on them. This statement should be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, in order that it may be laid by them before the Government of the United States; and I need scarcely say that while it should contain everything which is material to the case, it should be a document of such a character as may properly be communicated to the Government of a State with which Her Majesty is on terms of amity.

REMOVAL OF BRITISH TROOPS.

Fourthly—Mr. CAMPBELL, while stating the entire willingness of the Canadian Government to take measures for the defense of the Dominion, expressed the hope that the Imperial garrisons would be maintained at Quebec. You are so well acquainted with the general policy of Her Majesty's Government as to the distribution of Imperial troops that I need not enter into any further explanation of that policy, and as regards the particular question concerning the garrison at Quebec, you are already aware that it has been decided that a battalion of infantry and a battery of artillery shall remain there during the coming Winter.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging the able and temperate manner in which Mr. CAMPBELL has brought under my consideration various questions which have been discussed between us. The opportunity which I have had for explaining to him the views of Her Majesty's Government has made it unnecessary for me to do more than briefly to indicate in this dispatch the course which it is proposed to take.

I have the honor to be, and signed,
KIMBERLY.

To the Governor-General, Right Hon. Sir JNO. YOUNG, Bart., K. C. B., &c.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 21.—At 12 o'clock today Hon. Mr. KING, Attorney-General, announced that the Government had resigned, and that the Lieutenant-Governor had called upon Mr. GEORGE L. HATHAWAY to form a Government. A stormy discussion followed, and the House adjourned.

The Methodist Book Concern Once More.

The Committee appointed by the Methodists to try Dr. J. LANAHAN, on a very long list of charges, it will be remembered brought their deliberations to a close after many tedious sessions by withdrawing these charges and appointing a subcommittee, composed of Bishop SCOTT and Rev. Messrs. BINGHAM, VERNON and ROTHWILER, to investigate the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern, to ascertain whether any frauds had been perpetrated, as alleged. This Subcommittee met yesterday, at No. 805 Broadway, at 9 A. M., that is, Bishop SCOTT and Rev. Messrs. BINGHAM and ROTHWILER came together at that hour. But Mr. VERNON did not reach this City until the afternoon. For this reason the morning session, which was closed at noon, was productive of no actual business, and the gentlemen present only received and laid on the table the names of the experts recommended as suitable persons to examine the accounts of the Concern. Of course there was a great deal of informal conversation as to the future action of this body. There was a recess of an hour and a half, and the afternoon session, if it could be so called, did not open until 1½ o'clock, from which time until 3, when Rev. Mr. VERNON having arrived, the first actual business of the day was transacted. The three Committee men did little or nothing. The actual business consisted of the appointment of J. S. BINGHAM as permanent Chairman, and Rev. Mr. VERNON as Secretary. From that time until the hour of adjournment—5 o'clock—the time was spent in examining the recommendations of the eight experts nominated for the purpose above mentioned, and in discussing the best method of pursuing the investigation. Nothing definite was done, nor indeed intended to be done, so that at the hour of adjournment the only fixed result was the order to meet this morning at 9 o'clock. This meeting of the Subcommittee, which may extend over two or three days, is called strictly for the selection of the experts whose names will be sent for approval to the counsel, Judges FANSCHER and REYNOLDS, before the appointment is fixed, and the arrangement of the method of investigation.

The examination of the accounts of the Concern will extend over a period from as far back as 1858 or '59, or may be a little further back, until the present. The names of the experts recommended for this duty it is not deemed advisable to give for obvious reasons. When the appointments are made they will be published.

EDWARD REDDY, of No. 5 Jackson-street, conductor on the Grand-street line, while stepping off his car in Vestry-street, near Hudson, yesterday, was knocked down and run over by a butcher cart driven by JAMES KEPKE, of No. 23 Sullivan-street, and was seriously injured. He was taken home.

HENRY MCGUIRE, who resides in Fifteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, last evening fell from the elevator, at No. 25 Duane-street, into the sub-cellar, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

The Recent Great Fire at Tioga.

HERRING'S SAFES!!

TIOGA, Penn., Feb. 13, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York;

GENTS: We purchased one of your HERRING's Patent Safes in 1857. It passed through our recent fire Feb. 9, 1871. Our building was large, and burned with great heat. We got the safe partly out; it stood on the back porch of our store. It encountered the fire of our store, and at the same time the wind blew the flames of adjoining store-house upon it. It withstood a severe fire. Our books and papers are in a perfect state of preservation; only the back edge of the binding is somewhat crisped by the steam from the fire-proof filling. The flames came upon the safe with such intensity that the brass handles of the safe were melted.

Yours,
T. L. BALDWIN & CO.

ANOTHER.

F. E. SMITH's LAW OFFICE,
TIOGA, Penn., Feb. 13, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTLEMEN: I have a Herring Safe; it was moved out and stood at the front door of my office in the fire at Tioga, Penn., Feb. 9, 1871. My office was stone, with tin roof, and the fire burst out at the door upon the safe in a stream like that from a blow-pipe. On opening the safe I found that the papers were all safe and sound, and the varnish upon the wood-work not even scorched or blistered. My idea is that it was subjected to greater heat than if it had remained in the building. The whole inside of the building, finished with hard wood, burned out before the roof fell, and the fire escaped at the door and windows in streams.

Yours truly,
F. E. SMITH.

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—*Advertisement.*

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James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

BABCOCK—WOODRUFF.—On Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. H. Hornblower, D. D., of Paterson, N. J., COURTLANDT G. BABCOCK to MARY E., daughter of Hon. L. B. Woodruff, all of this City.

BLAIR—BENNETT.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 16, at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, by Rev. Mr. Elder, W. T. BLAIR, Jr., to SADIE R. BENNETT, daughter of the late Capt. John Bennett, all of this City.

CAUVET—COOPER.—On Monday, Feb. 20, by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Mr. WM. H. CAUVET, of Passaic, N. J., and Miss SELENA A. COOPER, daughter of Jas. G. Cooper, Esq., of Brooklyn.

CARTON—KIRBY.—On the 21st inst., H. CARTON, of West Albany, to Miss MARY KIRBY, of New-York City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

MURRAY—BARNARD.—At Calvary Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Dr. Washburne, WIANER MURRAY to GERTRUDE, daughter of Chauncey Barnard, of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 21, JAMES H. ANDERSON, aged 36 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Scotia Lodge, No. 634, F. and A. M., Copestone Chapter, No. 203, R. A. M., Templar Lodge, No. 203, Tabernacle Lodge, No. 598, Copestone Lodge, No. 641, and the members of the Caledonia and Lincoln Clubs, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BAINBRIDGE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, after a lingering illness, JOHN R. BAINBRIDGE, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, new No. 128 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Princeton, Trenton, Matawan, N. J., and Warsaw, N. Y., papers please copy.

COHEN.—On Tuesday noon, Feb. 22, SARAH, wife of Samuel M. Cohen, in her 32d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 36 West 45th-st.

DRUMMOND.—At the Home for Incurables, West Farms, on Monday, the 20th inst., WILLIAM C. DRUMMOND, aged 84 years.

Funeral from the Home this Thursday morning at 11½ o'clock. Trains leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. for Tremont at 10½ A. M.

DIEDEN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 21, JEAN FRANCOIS HUBERT DIEDEN, in the 53d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st.

KNAPP.—At Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y., on the 21st day of February, 1871, AIMEE, daughter of P. K. and ANN AMELIA KNAPP, aged 1 year.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, Thursday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday morning, 21st inst., after a short and severe illness, JOHN S. LAWRENCE, eldest son of Alexander M. Lawrence, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Friday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

McCORMICK.—At Croton Falls, Feb. 22, MARY M. McCORMICK.

Her remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Depot, 26th-st., Friday morning, 9 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives are invited.

MONK.—On Sunday, Feb. 19, in the 20th year of her age, MARY ANGELA, wife of Wm. W. Monk and daughter of George Starr.

Funeral on Thursday, 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 3 Van Nest place.

STELLE.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 18, at his residence, near New-Brunswick, N. J., suddenly, PETER R. STELLE, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock, and from the First Baptist Church, New-Brunswick, at 2½ P. M.

SMART.—At Evergreen Lawn, Flushing, L. I., on Fourth Day morning, Second month, 22nd, WILLIAM SMART, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of his funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, DAVID THOMPSON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 25 Lafayette-place, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

TOPPING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, MARIA LEONARD, daughter of William and Josephine Stuart Topping, aged 21 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN VOORHIS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 21, at Fishkill, WILLIAM C. VAN VOORHIS, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral on Friday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARDEN.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 21, of consumption, ROBERT B. WARDEN, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 27 Park-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Keyport for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 25, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 6½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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$2.500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

DENTISTRY—DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 23 East 20th-st., extract teeth under gas—$1 first tooth, 50 cents each additional, and insert Rubber sets at $10; Platina, $30; Gold, $40. Superior plugging—terms low.

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POLITICAL.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES

WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT

SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,

WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The special Committee for examining the rolls of the District Associations will meet for that purpose at head-quarters, corner 5th-av. and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING next, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. All persons interested are invited to attend and be heard.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Chairman Committee.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Broadway Extension Job.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The leading roads formerly traversed the Island of New-York for its whole length from north to south, each starting from the Broadway at about Twenty-third-street; the Boston road, running to Harlem Bridge and Boston, on the east; and the Bloomingdale road, to Kingsbridge and Albany, on the west. The latter still forms one of the streets of the City. It has recently been straightened and widened for its whole length north of Fifty-ninth-street, and two years ago an act was passed directing the same to be done south of Fifty-ninth, and as far down as Thirty-second-street. It was a very necessary improvement, and the owners of the land wished the work done by the Commissioners of the Central Park, who had had the charge of it on the part north of Fifty-ninth-street. It was however found impracticable to pass a bill in that shape. The owners of the Legislature snuffed a job. In their classic language, they declared that it was a "big thing," and that they must have it. So they got it. The bill was passed in the usual form, and it duly went into their hands. The next move was the appointment of Commissioners, and after they had been selected and their names given in to the Ring Judge, that official went through the farce of "appointing" them. The land-owners, in their simplicity, had previously made choice of Mr. EDWARD HURRY to represent them on the Commission, as they supposed they had a right to do, and handed in his name on the motion for naming its members; but the Ring Judge had received his orders, and, of course, treated them and their motion with silent contempt. In due course the Commissioners made their report, and the same Judge who (technically) named them confirmed it. And thus, according to long-established precedent, it became a judgment in law, and binding on all the parties. But, for some reason, it turns out now that what has been done does not suit the Ring. Where the hitch is it is impossible for an outsider to say. Whether it be that the death of one of the conspirators, who had acted as a stake-holder for the concern, interfered with the plans; whether there had been some quarrel about the division of the spoils; or whether it was that they had been unable to get hold of as much of the property as they desired, we can only guess. All that we know is, that a few days after the report was confirmed, the master of the hounds brought in a bill in the Senate repealing the original act and annulling all that had been done under it. It passed, as a matter of course, without argument, and without the slightest reason assigned for it. And subsequently another act, in the same sense, has passed. For obvious reasons it was found, no doubt, that the first one would not hold water. It is provided by this second act that the "costs" of the former and annulled proceedings, which, it is said, have been taxed by His Honor, the Ring Judge, at one hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars—they should not honestly have exceeded five thousand—shall be paid; and then that the whole job, with enlarged powers to the Ring, shall be begun over again. *Cui bono?* It can hardly be that it is only in the interest of the Commissioners, and counsel, and surveyor and others, who have already, if usage has been observed, bagged their one hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars out of the City Treasury; and in order to give them another and a larger grab.

There is some other and "bigger thing" under it all, which time will develop. In the meantime, there is nothing left for the outside property-owners but to appeal to the Courts. They will, of course, decide according to their orders; but the Court of last resort is uncontaminated, and it will take time before the Ring can pack it. There are many other "big things" at present on the Ring slate, which ought to satisfy the conspirators. Besides Erie and their numerous corporate interests, there is Riverside Park for instance, and the many excellent improvements which our former Park Commissioners had laid out for us. The Ring has named its agents and been manipulating these jobs for some years. They must by this time have taken in the greater part of the land to be affected, and the orange should be ripe for squeezing. There is danger even for the Ring in driving matters too far. They may end in defeating their own measures; and then the other members, the contractors, surveyors, inspectors, and the rank and file generally, would lose their share of the spoils. The "Assessors in the Street Department," and the map-makers, and the bill-posters, and a host of other sinecurists, all of whom must live and get money enough out of the tax-payers to pay for their drinks and their fast horses, and all the other little luxuries indispensable to gentlemen of their kidney, to say nothing of the Governor's father-in-law, and his two and a-half per cent. on the amount of all assessments—they surely should not all be left out in the cold.

Let the Ring beware. Over-tension may snap the cord, and it may even be found that there is a noose at the end of it. PUBLICUS.

Dangerous Railroad Economy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of the railroads of this country have been anxious to get Mr. VANDERBILT to manage their roads, for the purpose of making them profitable to the stockholders. The secret of his success has been in cutting off all the small, as well as the great expenses, having one man to do two or three men's work, running few trains, to save engineers' and fireman's wages, over-loading trains, &c. The late catastrophe at New-Hamburg was the result of not having a man at the draw-bridge to change the light from white to red, at the time the oil-car was thrown across the up-track. I am informed that the express-train was more than half a mile distant when the track was first obstructed, and if the light had been properly changed there would not have been any collision. There has not been any man at the draw-bridge for several weeks past. One has been stationed at the water-tank, a quarter of a mile distant. His duty has been to light the lamp at sunset, and put it out in the morning. Thus, instead of the light serving to prevent accident, it was the cause of it. The engineer saw the signal "all right," and did not heed the small red lights carried in front of the oil-train. The saving of a few shillings per day was the actual cause of the accident. I am also informed that there were only three brakemen on the oil-train, which was composed of twenty-seven cars—altogether too small a force to manage a train in any emergency.

It might be well to suggest some legislation on the subject, but what would be the use, as legislation has been entirely revolutionized? It was once supposed to protect the people from imposition by chartered and other monopolies, but since the monopolies have grown rich and powerful, and use money plentifully, it has now become a mode of making them stronger and more intolerant. N. H. D.

MARLBOROUG, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871.

Protestantism and Catholicism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your able correspondent, "Scrutator," has, in my humble judgment, made one important omission. There are, it is estimated, 40,000 clergy in these States, with their colleges, churches, periodicals and thorough organization, (subdivided as they are into Evangelical and Liberal Christians.) Not one will agree with "Scrutator," and all will claim, despite of what is passing under their own eyes, that they have a supernatural guide, and supernatural truth on their side. If Roman Catholicism has increased in New-York City the past twenty years, so as now to bestride it as a Colossus, similar causes will make its success certain all over the country.

In Ireland, since 1688, coercion has been first tried, then abandoned; and for the past seventy years immense sums and tremendous exertions to spread the pure Word, with what success, let the last census tell; but with the narrow-minded, one-idead class, tied up for years to one system of theology, it is useless to argue—experience to such sheds no light. Have the writings of BUCKLE, LECKY, SPENCER and HUXLEY ever been put into competition with the Syllabus of 1864? Would not all the numerous class, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart," differing in all else, unite in decrying such in one common chorus? The opinions and criticisms expressed for such, as well as LYELL, DARWIN and AGASSIZ, they share exactly with Roman Catholic writers—so far they are on the same ground. In the *Dublin Review*, July, 1870, there is a confession that the Romish theologians never thoroughly answered the Cartesian philosophy (HUXLEY calls RENE DESCARTES the High Priest of doubt,) why not let such have a share in the collegiate course? A greater or less degree of "positivism," or, if you choose, materialistic teaching, is the true antithesis to the Syllabus of 1864. The proof texts, the Bible teachings, the prayer-meetings, have been tried, and have been wholly ineffectual. Consider what is common to both Evangelicals and Roman Catholics, original sin, the fall, the incarnation, endless misery, and you have the main pillars of Popery, supported, defended and perpetuated. Divested of those, the system crumbles; it is its main strength. VIATOR.

CHICAGO, February, 1871.

The Early Days of Italian Opera in New-York—Recollections of Da Ponte, Malibran and Bagioli.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Senex," in his "Theatrical Reminiscences," lately published in your paper, is quite correct in regard to the first representations of Italian opera in this country by ANGRISANI and the GARCIAS, but they could scarcely be denominated an "opera troupe," since they were a very limited number, and came here on a venture, ostensibly to give concerts. It was the late venerable LORENZO DA PONTE who prevailed upon them to appear in opera. DA PONTE—who had been for ten years Poet at the Court of JOSEPH II., Emperor of Austria, and brother of the beautiful but unfortunate Queen MARIE ANTOINETTE—was the author of thirty-six libretti, among which are "Don Giovanni," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "La Cosa Vara," and "Cosi Fautatti," all adapted to music by MOZART, CIMAROSA, WINTER and contemporary *maestri*. The old octogenarian had been a stranger to Italian opera for upward of twenty years, and very naturally longed to hear *la bella lingua e musica divina* of his native country, and to this end assisted to place the opera upon the boards of the Old Drury of America.

MALIBRAN—then Signorina GARCIA—was a great admirer of this handsome and courtly old gentleman, and to evince her esteem and regard for him sang her first song to him in his own house. Now, a word or two in relation to the "Montresor and Rocca" Company, which arrived here in July, 1832, and which may be justly regarded as really the first Italian opera "troupe" brought to this country. It consisted of nearly eighty *personaggi*, from prime donne to scene shifters. There were first and second soprano, contralto, tenor, bass, cori and pittore, a full and efficient orchestra, led by RAPETTI, and all under the musical direction of the recently deceased *maestro*, ANTONIO BAGIOLI.

Which of the old opera-goers forgets the superb PEDROTTI, or the splendid baritone of the handsome FORNESARI, or any of that admirable troupe of artists? BAGIOLI, whose funeral took place on Wednesday last, was justly loved and esteemed by every member of this large company, and was best known among them as "Papa BAGIOLI." All troubles and all squabbles, of which there is always an infinity among opera artists, were referred to "Papa BAGIOLI," and he seldom failed to pour oil upon the troubled waters. Of this eminent *maestro* and good man, I would fain say a parting word, after his sojourn of nearly forty years in this City.

His success as a teacher in our best and most distinguished families has had, I believe, no parallel; his gentlemanly and respectful deportment toward his pupils won for him, from their parents and guardians, many letters of thanks and commendation. He was also the recipient of many presents. From the young ladies of his class he received a beautiful silver tankard; from the late JOHN JACOB ASTOR, a very handsome solitaire diamond ring, and from the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia, a massive gold medal, and minor, but no less appreciated tokens of regard from various pupils. How many of his patrons must still remember the select Bagioli "matinées and soirées" given to his pupils. To add to the éclat of these musical entertainments, the most celebrated artists, such as Badioli, Bettini, Benedetti, Bosio and Steffanone, would volunteer to sing with the *maestro's* pupils, thus affording evidence of their regard for him and the ability of his scholars. At these brilliant and aristocratic receptions one would meet the Astors, the Bayards, Cuttings, Costars, De Peysters, Livingstons, Leroys, Jays and Van Rensselaers, whose wards and daughters were instructed by Signor BAGIOLI. Poor BAGIOLI! He died literally of grief for his idolized daughter, whose death preceded his. Peace to his ashes. INDEX.

Why Are We Plundered?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of 18th inst. you say, "Only give him (TWEED) a good comfortable street opening, and he is content." The persons fraudulently assessed on each street job are highly indignant, while owners on all the other streets of the City are generally indifferent, enough so even to buy, and thus help to support newspapers which are in the pay of the Ring, as the majority of them seem to be. As each street is plundered in turn, the assessed experience the same want of sympathy from real estate owners generally, but from the thousands of other respectable citizens who are not liable to assessments, all (but the plundered) seem equally indifferent, and the Ring goes on, and "is content."

Can that man be called humane who has not sufficient antipathy to cruelty to make him exert himself to prevent a child from being purposely run over by others, although not his own child? And is the rule different as to honesty? Is not the too general want of that kind of honesty, which is impartially inimical to all dishonesty, the reason why all may be plundered in detail, and also the reason why no organization of the whole respectable part of the community has been drawn together to protect the oppressed ones, and to put a stop to official dishonesty?

A great writer said, "We are all indifferently honest." The TIMES, for one, by its fearless course, is entitled to the credit of that impartial and disinterested honesty which must become general before good democratic government will be possible. S.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1871.

Who Are Entitled to the Privileges of Citizenship.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is an alien, who arrives in this country under eighteen years of age, entitled to the privileges of citizenship on arriving at twenty-one? Must he comply with any legal formalities, and if so, what are they? As the above are questions of public import, and there is much ignorance in regard to them, I respectfully ask you for information. HANS.

NEW-YORK CITY, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

[An alien coming to this country before the age of eighteen becomes a citizen at the age of twenty-one, provided his father was naturalized before the son arrived at his majority. If the father be not so naturalized, as is probably the case with "Hans," the son is entitled to papers of citizenship after he has resided five years in the country without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen. Such a declaration, however, he would have to make three years before becoming a citizen if he arrived here after the age of eighteen. Thus, if "Hans" arrived in this country when he was seventeen years old, he could not become a citizen until he was twenty-two years of age, or five years after his arrival. To become a citizen under this latter condition of affairs, the applicant must swear that he has resided five years within the United States.]

The Harlem Court-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While you have the lash over the heads of our legislators, why not give a cut or two to our new Harlem Court-house? They ask for an additional appropriation of $200,000; while they admit they have already spent $85,000, and the cellar walls are not yet up to the level with the sidewalk; but Dame Rumor has it that all the money has not been spent there. It is a well-known fact that Prince HARRY GENET is building a mansion on the Fifth-avenue, and Hon. TOM FIELDS is making extensive additions to his dwelling; and here is the "nigger in the wood-pile." It is openly said about Harlem that the labor and material for both of these improvements come out of the Court-house fund. Would not this be a fitting subject for legislative investigation? If they are innocent they cannot object to it; and if they are guilty the citizens cannot know too soon how and where their money goes. Hoping you will call the public attention to this, I remain, very truly, yours, HARLEM.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, and real-estate matters were generally quiet, but today, as we have before remarked, will be an active one in the market, and the proceedings of interest. The sales announced to take place are, in brief, as follows, for particulars in regard to which reference is made to our advertising columns: At the Exchange, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., the premises Nos. 390 and 390½ Water-street, between Catharine and Oliver; property on Eighty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, and on Madison-avenue, (leasehold,) north-east corner of Twenty-eighth-street; also, a Pennsylvania coal mine. By A. JOURNEAY, property on East Thirty-first-street, between First and Second avenues; on West Thirty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; on West Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; on Lispenard-street, between Church and West Broadway; and on Water, near Roosevelt-street. By HUGH N. CAMP, property on West-street, near Morris. By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., house and lot on Forty-fourth-street, east of Broadway. By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, property on Essex-street, near Grand. By S. DINGEE & Co., property on the south-east corner of Broome and Varick streets. By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., a large number of Harlem lots in the vicinity of One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets, a number of which front on the river, and also some valuable Brooklyn property. In addition to these sales J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at a legal sale, will dispose of a three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 191 Front-street, in that city. At Roselle, N. J., at 3½ P. M., on the ground, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell an eligibly located residence, also a legal sale; and at Poughkeepsie, at 12 M., unless adjourned, DEYO SMITH, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy, will conduct an auction of a large lot of valuable real estate, lying on the Hudson River, and within the limits of the last-named city. Many of the transactions noted are of importance, and should attract both attention and buyers.

In regard to one sale projected for today, and mentioned above, a more extended reference than usual will, perhaps, not be out of place, for the reason that the proposed auction is a novelty in its way. We refer to the sale advertised by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., of the coal mine located at Scranton, Penn. As set forth in the public notice of sale, the mine contains a "valuable coal deposit adjoining the City of Scranton, represented by geologists and the workings on adjacent properties as containing an aggregate thickness of eighty-four feet of coal veins of the best quality of coal, or 100,000 tons per acre. The area extends from the Lackawanna River to the middle of Crown-street, is rectangular, 1,384 feet front, by 3,800 to 4,000 feet in depth, and contains 125 acres, more or less. Three upper veins, (one of which is being largely worked close to the line of this property at Crown-street,) estimated as containing 25,000 tons per acre, have been thoroughly tested. Parties under lease to take out 1,000,000 tons on the adjoining tract, have offered to lease this at fourteen cents per ton. It is believed the property contains 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of tons of coal, but the sale will be made assuming only an average of 25,000 tons per acre, or say 3,000,000 of tons in the aggregate to the purchaser, at a price per ton for this quantity." It is proposed to sell the coal in the mine at the price bid per ton, the terms of the sale are cash, the title to be transferred said to be perfect, and the sale itself announced as absolute and peremptory.

Of property offered at private sale, stores, dwelling-houses and lots, City unimproved lots, and country-seats and farms, ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, advertise an extensive list worthy attention. LEONARD J. CARPENTER, No. 26 Third-avenue, (Bible House,) also offers a large line of desirable City residences. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street, offers for sale on reasonable terms, the valuable business property known as Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Maiden-lane, now renting at the rate of $13,500 per annum. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, also advertise, at private sale, a great variety of all classes of property, while E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, offer on lease the well-known Cornell iron manufacturing establishment, on Centre-street. To all these opportunities for investment attention is directed, as well as to others equally desirable, notices of which will be found in our business columns, and as such to the real-estate-dealing public are matters of interest and importance.

In our notice on Tuesday of the private sale of two lots belonging to Mr. GRIFFITH ROWE, located on Sixty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, the prices at which they were disposed of should have read $16,500 cash each, instead of $15,500, as printed. The correction is hereby made.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.,

Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 45th, 55th, 103d, 108th, 117th, 118th, 125th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 145th and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

ANOTHER BATCH OF CHEAP HOUSES for sale by WARD & OGDEN:

West 42d-st., near 8th-av., brown stone, high stoop, 18.9x50x100, elegantly frescoed, with all improvements	$17,000
East 19th-st., near 2d-av., brick, high stoop, 21x50x100, all conveniences	18,000
Madison-av., near Central Park, four story, brown stone, with bay window, hardwood trimmings	26,000
East 124th-st., near 3d-av., brown stone, high stoop, 21x44x100, frescoed, with all improvements	16,000
West 50th-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, Columbia College lease, 21x55x100	22,000
West 51st-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 21x50x100, hardwood trimming, Columbia College lease	25,000
East 41st-st., near 5th-av., three story brick and brown stone, 32.6x40, bay windows, all improvements, in fee	30,000

Broadway, corner 17th-st.

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FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADISON-AV.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 294 Madison-av., between 40th and 41st st.; house 24 by about 70 feet; was built by Robbins, and put in perfect order last Summer; is very handsomely frescoed and furnished throughout. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FIFTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., for sale, a most superior house, finished throughout in hard wood; plumbing in best order; size, 21.2x55x100.5; four story. $46,500, with carpets and gas-fixtures. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 31st-st., near Madison-av., for sale; three story, 22x58x100; brown stone; in good order; price, with carpets and gas-fixtures, $35,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A MOST DESIRABLE ENGLISH basement, four-story brown-stone house, 20.6x60x half block, situated in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in complete order, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a medium size house, containing all modern improvements, for sale for $24,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-av., a most complete full-size house, in perfect order; will be sold with or without elegant furniture. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22.6x50x98.9, in good order, $27,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Most desirable four-story English-basement house, 18.9x50x98.9, in good order; price, $35,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., FACING STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—For sale, a full-size high-stoop brown-stone house, built in a first-class manner and now in good order; price, $22,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., a well-improved street.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brick house, 21x42, with two-story extension; price, $18,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x45x100, $28,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WEST 51ST-ST.—FOR SALE, A MOST complete English-basement brown-stone house in perfect order, 20 10x55x half block, $28,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE CORNER MEDIUM-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling for sale, furnished; bay window, &c.; west side of Park-av.; location unexceptionable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new four-story Dorchester stone front corner house, north-west corner of 54th-st. and Madison-av., 25.5x55; primed entirely in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, on the premises.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story English basement-house, 18.9x60xhalf block, for sale. $15,500. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE FIVE-STORY house, West 16th-st., near 5th-av.; 18.8x54x98, $24,-000; terms easy. Apply to C. D. JONES, No. 49 William-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE.—PARK-AV., CORNER 36TH-ST., a first-class four-story brick high-stoop house, 27.6x74, lot 50x105. Price, $140,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE AND CHEAP houses for sale near 5th, in 46th-st.; well worthy of buyers, attention. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 156 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.2; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
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MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.

None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR JUNCTION OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV.—For sale, English-basement four-story brown-stone house, 17x50x100, in good order: $19,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

AT W. H. FALCONER'S, NO. 100 4TH-av.—East 4th-st., $20,000; 7th-st., $22,000; 8th-st., $23,000; East 12th-st., $27,000, $28,000, $29,000; East 13th-st., $16,000; East 18th-st., $14,000.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE—Must be sold to close an estate; situation best in Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, on Lee-av., between Rodney and Keap sts.; surroundings unexceptionable; house a perfect gem, with all improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply for permits to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE
AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

Farm of the late Richard Losea, deceased; about 70 acres, including woodland, situated two miles south of the village, and one mile from South-side Railroad; twelve trains daily by each; well fenced and in excellent order, with apple orchard and other fruit trees; upon it is dwelling, barn and other outbuildings; will be sold low to settle the estate; terms easy. Apply to executors,
RICHARD E. LOSEA, on premises,
W. K. HINMAN, No. 169 South-st., New-York.

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CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

ROSELLE, N. J.—COMMISSIONERS' SALE at auction of the desirable residence of Johanna C. Brown, Feb. 23, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, No. 6 Pine-st.; well located on a prominent avenue; five minutes' walk from the station; the house is 40x24, wing 18x26; contains thirteen rooms and all the modern improvements; lot 100x200; well laid out. Roselle is but forty-two minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The property is in every way desirable, and will be positively sold by order of the Orphans' Court of Union County.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE MANSION, with four and a half acres of land, situated at Bronxville, one hour's ride from this City, and three minutes' walk from the depot. The house has sixteen rooms, and all the modern improvements, being newly built and beautifully and healthfully located; cost nearly $40,000; will be sold low. Apply to Mr. UNDERHILL, at the Bronxville Depot, or on the premises, and to GEORGE W. DOW & SONS, No. 55 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage with two and a half acres of land in good order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; gas in the house, and contains seven rooms; also, barn with accommodations for three horses and room for coachman; distance three-quarters of a mile from station. For terms and further information apply at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; lot 72x250, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

A GOOD INVESTMENT IN A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Twenty acres of good land, 200 yards from new railroad and near depot; this property, being in the city, can be sold in lots uniform with the rest; price, $6,000. Address R. M., No. 275 West 23d-st.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
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STORES, &C., TO LET.

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OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE CITY.—To rent, on a lease, the new five-story iron-front store No. 147 Spring-st., west of Broadway, just completed; rent $4,500 and Croton tax. Also, for sale, three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, No. 112 East 78th-st., near 4th-av.; price $15,000, worth $16,000; $12,000 can remain on mortgage. R. WILLIAMSON, at Bull's Head Bank.

HOTEL TO LET—NO. 201 WEST 14TH-st., north-west corner of 7th-av., lately altered and adapted for a first-class family hotel, with all the modern improvements, containing sixty rooms, with three bath-rooms, laundry, four vaults under side-walk; heated by Baker & Smith's improved steam-heating apparatus; Newman & Capron's bell annunciator; elevator from cellar to roof. Apply on the premises from 10 to 2.

TO RENT—FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD floors and basement, separate or together, of No. 348 Washington-st., corner Franklin; light, airy rooms for business purposes; also adjoining, a well-ventilated stable of about fifty stalls. Inquire on the premises. WILLIAM T. SWAYNE.

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STORE AND LOFTS TO LET—JOHN-st., between Cliff and Gold sts.—First-class building; four stories; 27 feet wide by 104 feet deep. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 82 BEEKMAN-st., with or without power. Inquire on the premises of TATHAM & BROTHERS.

FACTORIES TO LET OR LEASE ON 40th, 41st-st. and 10th-av. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

LOFT TO LET IN WHITE MARBLE building, No. 75 John-st. Inquire in the store.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
LATE
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
(Plain and Ornamental Iron Works,)
having decided to unite their manufacturing department in Centre-st. with their extensive works on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., now offer
TO LEASE
THEIR SUBSTANTIAL IRON BUILDING,
(with the exception of the office and ware-room) on Centre-st., together with lots on Elm and Walker sts. Apply at the office, No. 141 Centre-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND—A fully-furnished house, with three-quarters of an acre of ground attached, on the terrace at New-Brighton, three minutes' walk of the ferry; also, a house with five acres of ground attached on the Clove Road, twenty minutes' walk of West Brighton Landing. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

NINTH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—To rent, for a term of years, a large house, completely furnished with plate, linen, and all the accessories to housekeeping; in good order; a rare chance; rent $5,000 per year. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE MODERN THREE-story brown-stone dwelling, 21x50x100 feet, handsomely furnished; 45th-st., convenient to Madison-av. cars. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—NO. 12 EAST 41st-st., medium size, four stories, high stoop, fully furnished, in perfect order, with early possession. Apply in the evening at the house.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 2D AND 3D AVS., 94TH, 95TH, 103D AND 107TH STS.; ALSO, A DWELLING-HOUSE AND SIX LOTS ON 127TH AND 128TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Henry P. McGown, Esq., executor of Andrew McGown, deceased:

SECOND-AVENUE—Four lots, north-west corner of 2d-av. and 103d-st.

THIRD-AVENUE—Four lots, north-east corner of 3d-av. and 94th-st.

NINETY-FOURTH-STREET—Seven lots, north side of 94th-st., 105 feet east of 3d-av.

NINETY-FIFTH-STREET—Six lots, south side of 95th-st., 105 feet east of 3d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-STREET—Six lots, north side of 103d-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH-STREET—Twelve lots, south side of 107th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH STREETS—Three lots, north side of 127th-st., 215 feet east of 4th-av., and three lots, south side of 128th-st., adjoining the last-described lots on the rear, together with the first-class two and a half story frame dwelling, filled in with brick, stable and sheds thereon, being the late residence of Andrew McGown, deceased.

TERMS—Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

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JAMES M. MILLER—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the executors of THOMAS J. BLANCK, deceased:

Nos. 426 and 430 Hudson-st., the two four-story brick house with stores on first floor.

Two lots of land west side 7th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.

Three lots of land north side 57th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

One lot of land south side 58th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

Ten lots of land on 9th-av., 83d and 84th sts., near Boulevard.

Four lots of land, two on west side 4th-av. and two adjoining on north side 105th-st.

Also by order of JOHN W. BLANCK.

No. 409 East 57th-st., the house and lot, title perfect; 60 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at the option of the purchaser.

For map and particulars, inquire of JOHN M. SCRIBNER, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st., or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at public auction on MONDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable houses and lots No. 347 Bleecker-st., on the south-east corner of West 10th-st., 25 feet 8 inches front, by about 43 feet 1 inch deep; No. 350 Bleecker-st., on the north-west corner of West 10th-st., 28 feet 11 inches on Bleecker-st., by 26 feet 6 inches deep, and No. 217 West 10th-st., adjoining the corner, 28 feet 1 inch by 28 feet 11 inches deep.

This property is very desirable for investment; is situated in an improving neighborhood, and one of the best locations for any business on the west side of the City. For maps or particulars apply to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, No. 289 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 28 Pine-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

BY S. DINGEE & CO., NO. 82 CEDAR-ST., Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate, Loans, Bonds and Mortgages.

Auction sales of City and Country Real Estate.

Auction sales of Household Furniture, Horses, Carriages, &c.

Selling, Exchanging and Letting of City and Country Property.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
South-east corner Broome and Varick sts.

This valuable business property, with the improvements, covering 21 by 63 feet, to a 3½ foot alley, on the corner of two important streets, in the business centre, will be sold by order of Theodore Ross, Esq., Executor of the estate of Hon. Jas. Moncrief, deceased.

For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers' office, No. 82 Cedar-st., or of EDWARD F. BROWN, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871, at 3½ P. M., on the premises, Commissioner's sale, by order of the Orphans' Court of Union County, of a

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT.
Being the late residence of Mrs. Joanna Brown, at
ROSELLE, N. J.,

Forty-two minutes from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The dwelling is 40x24, wing 18x26, three stories, and contains thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements. The grounds are 100x200, well laid out and improved.

For full particulars apply to auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23—AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
HARLEM RIVER PROPERTY, LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS.

RIVER FRONTS AND WATER PRIVILEGES—8 lots on the Harlem River, between 119th and 120th sts., together with dock, warehouse and sheds. The water right has been taken out.

119TH-STREET—5 Lots on the north side, adjoining the river lots.

120TH-STREET—2 lots on the north side, in rear of the above.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, FEB. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the valuable four-story brick store, No. 15 West-st., between Morris-st. and Battery-place; dimensions of lot, 26.8x90; fifty per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage. Map to be seen at office of auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE PARTITION SALE OF 3-story and cellar brick house and lot, No. 191 Front-st., near Bridge-st., Brooklyn, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by J. COLE, Auctioneer. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
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A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, Feb. 23 at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. Property, No. 19 Lispenard-st., No. 319 East 31st-st., No. 426 West 31st-st., and Nos. 121, 123 and 125 West 28th-st.; terms liberal. Bills at auctioneer's office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 52 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, NEAR 2D-AV., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—The very desirable three-story attic and basement brick high-stoop house and lot, No. 52 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) south side, just east of 2d-av.; house contains gas, water to third floor, in fair order, 25x40 feet; lot, 25x89 feet 4 inches. Possession May 1, 1871; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. For permits and maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

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AUCTION SALES.

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ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUES, BRONZES, &C.

By order of executor of Louisa Lynch, deceased, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rose-wood parlor suites, in satin brocatel; rose-wood escretoire, marqueterie cabinets, piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, French clocks, French and Indian China vases, dining-room furniture in oak, chamber furniture in rose-wood and mahogany, carpets, &c.

THE MARBLE STATUARY AND BRONZES WILL BE SOLD AT 12 O'CLOCK.

One of the group, Bacchus and Ariadne, was formerly the property of Dominick Lynch, the elder. It has uniformly been pronounced, by connoisseurs who have seen it, a first-class work of art, and of great value.

Catalogues at office of the auctioneers.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers, (late LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co.)

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS and Art Galleries, (Astor-place.)
PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a large collection of MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS; also a FINE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS; many very rare; catalogues ready; books on exhibition.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock, sale of BOOKS, PAINTINGS, WATER-COLORS, ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS, the property of the late Mr. John Halpin, of New-York; also a few paintings belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Edward Hooper. The whole now on exhibition; catalogues ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Fifty shares of "THE CLIPPER MOWER AND REAPER COMPANY," said stock being pledged for a debt.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
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MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 61 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged. JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.

BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

CRUSHING-ROLLERS WANTED.—One pair crushing-rollers, about twenty-four inches diameter and sixteen to twenty inches in length. C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience, a situation as chamber-maid and plain seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has three years' City reference from her last employer; none but a private family need apply. Call at No. 543 9th-av., corner 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDed young woman, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work, or will do upstairs work; country preferred; very kind and obliging in disposition; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY 1ST MARCH, A SITUATION as first-class cook; understands all kinds of English, French and German cooking; uptown, west side preferred; can be seen at her present employer's. Call or address No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation as waitress; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver; makes salads nicely; or will take chamber-work and waiting; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a chamber-maid and laundress' situation, or fine washing or waiting; fully capable to fill either or all of the above situations, or laundress; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; country or City; she is a very good cook, meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, good baker, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French cook (vraie cordon bleu) in a private family where a kitchen-maid is kept; good City reference. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH cook in a private family; an excellent baker; no objection to a short distance in the country; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address 150 West 28th-st., first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class experienced waitress; can get up salads, and understands the care of silver thoroughly; can take the place of a man in waiting; first-class City references. Call or address No. 103 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD GO out by the day or week as seamstress; can make up all kinds of family sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly; can furnish her own if required. Call or address No. 159 West 28th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S NO. 335 4TH-av., a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, and all American, English, Scotch, French, Irish, German servants suited in good situations.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 3.7 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, or would do cooking, washing and ironing for a small private family; City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant French woman as laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting, puffing, &c.; best City reference. Call or address 58 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A Canadian, a situation; understands French and American cooking, and pastries of every kind; good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 30th-st., rear.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, FRENCH, Irish, and American help can be found at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also boys' clothing; is a good shirt-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing and fancy work; understands sewing-machines; best references. Call at No. 342 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable girl; is a good bread and pastry cook; understands her business; would assist with the coarse washing if required; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 406 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; is a good family baker of bread and pastry, including all other things required in a private family; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 229 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house-work for a family of three. Call for two days at No. 422 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as lady's maid and chamber-maid; is fully competent; a good plain sewer; best City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 149 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, to take care of children and assist in chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 684 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH widow lady as housekeeper for a widower or a bachelor just breaking up. Call for two days, Room No. 11, No. 87 Essex-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a young girl of 16, in a respectable private family, to take care of children. Call for two days at No. 255 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with excellent City references, a situation in the City; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging. Call at 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse or chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would make herself generally useful. Call at or address No. 121 West 5th-st.

ATTENTION!—GOOD SERVANTS FOR country and City can be promptly obtained at New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., established 14 years.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as thorough chamber-maid or waitress; is highly recommended by her present employer, where she can be seen between the hours of 12 and 3. Apply at No. 118 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE; fresh milk; by a young woman; City reference. Call at No. 414 East 17th-st., cottage house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

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WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by an energetic man, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; best of reference, and fully competent to superintend all work. Address for three days, H. M., Box No. 23 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble single man as practical gardener; understands the business in all its branches; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place, and is a good milker; has the best reference from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENer and practical agriculturist, to take charge of a large country-seat, where improvements, taste and good crops are required. Address B. B., Sing Sing Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an Englishman of twenty-two years' experience in London and York; best City reference from last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, 32 YEARS old, a situation as good waiter in a small private family; salary about $30 a month; good reference given; City or country. Address for three days, C. WOLFF, No. 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a competent, steady single man; three years' first-class reference from last place. Address or call between Nos. 3 and 5 East 30th-st., rear stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class waiter, who understands his duties, and whose reference will bear the strictest investigation. Call or address R. P., No. 900 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; reference from last place will bear the strictest investigation. Call or address No. 898 Broadway, in drug-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS lived several years in well-known City families, a situation as waiter; unexceptionable references from last employers. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waiter-man in a private family or boarding-house; has good reference. Call at Carpenter's Employment Office, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS LIGHT PORter in a store, or messenger; I will pay $20 to any person procuring me any employment in that line. Address WILLIAMS, No. 209 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as porter in a store; is not afraid to work; wages not so much an object as a good place. Address KAIN, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a first-class man who thoroughly understands hot and cold vineries, stove and green-house plants, vegetables and the general routine in gardening; Englishman, married, no incumbrance; good reference. Address GARDENER, seed-store, 9 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can furnish the best of references. Address P. F., Box No. 467 Fair Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOSS CARDer in a woolen-mill; had charge sixteen years; or as manager in a satinet-mill; can bring a good character. Address J. WEST, Blackinton, Mass.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference given. Address for P. N., care of P. Ransom, No. 138 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal English gardener, married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in hot and cold graperies, and the general routine in gardening. Address H. DIXON, Box No. 83 Madison Post-office, New-Jersey.

HELP WANTED.

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AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT-HOUSE, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., girls wanted; excellent City and country situations ready for experienced cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, house-workers, small girls, and for girls lately landed.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., ARE wanted a large number of well-recommended cooks, nurses, chamber-maids, &c., both Protestants and Catholic. Girls well recommended sent for at home, if desired.

BLOCK-CUTTERS WANTED IMMEDIately. Apply or address HOWELL & BOURKE, paper-hanging factory, 23d and Sansom sts., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FOR children's nurse. Call on C. N. KINNEY, No. 152 Pearl-st., corner of Wall-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS; City reference required. Apply at No. 8 West 33d-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general house-work in a private family, where there is no other girl. Apply at No. 147 East 29th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia....Sat., Feb. 25	Assyria....Wed., Mar. 1
Anglia....Sat., Mar. 4	Ismailia....Wed., Mar. 8
India....Sat., Mar. 11	Alexandria..Wed., Mar. 15
Europa....Sat., Mar. 18	Dorian....Wed., Mar. 22
Columbia....Sat., Mar. 25	Caledonia....Wed., Mar. 29

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23	China, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 16
Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2	Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22
Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8	Palmyra, Thursday, Mar. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8½ A. M., on Thursday, 23d inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....March 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH....March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 5, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Mar. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, March 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Mar. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 9 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE, DAURE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN, SATURDAY, March —.
NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

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Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (via Nassau,) Feb. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........March 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE............March 9

For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. [illegible]

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, from Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Feb. 25
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK R. R. CO. Pier No. [illegible] N. R.—The steamer Pelican will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco April 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, March 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, March 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.,

offer for sale the Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—principal and interest payable in Gold, free of Government tax; interest, coupon or registered, payable in January and July, in New-York. These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road, and by a Mortgage on a LAND GRANT of ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES of the best Lumber Lands of Michigan. These Lands are worth more than the amount of the bonds. The bonds are further secured by a guarantee of the principal and interest by the

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
AND
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

The road extends northerly from Fort Wayne into Michigan. More than 200 miles are completed and in operation.

Large numbers of these bonds have been taken by careful investors, and the most rigid investigation is invited.

Price 92 1-2 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. TURNER, T. C. TURNER, J. TURNER, R. TURNER.	BANKERS,	A. TURNER, G. M. TURNER, J. S. DECKER.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W,
LONDON.

WANTED.

$100,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS, of GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN,
Issued to Lebbius Chapman, H. V. Poor, Jas. M. Edmunds, Trustees.
Dated July 1, 1861.
Highest market prices will be paid by
WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1871. }

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year:

EDWIN HOYT,	MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
LUDLOW PATTON,	THOS. W. PEARSALL,
GEO. W. BUTTS,	JAS. S. THAYER,
EUGENE KELLY,	ERNEST B. LUCKE,
JAS. D. SMITH,	JAMES LOW,

WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed ten days previous.
OLIVER AMES,
President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed in Boston, and at the transfer office in New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER AMES, President.
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING Nine and ten per cent., strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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HENRY BEECKMAN, President.
M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.
UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 23 UNION-SQUARE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.

At an election of Directors, held on the 16th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY BEECKMAN,	B. H. BIXBY,
JAMES R. WHITING,	J. A. MONHEIMER,
T. B. READ,	G. L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL SHETHAR,	GRATZ NATHAN,
F. M. BIXBY,	THEO. MOSS,
J. A. MILLER,	T. A. BANCKER,

JOHN R. CECIL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1897, interest payable on the first days of January and July at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

This Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, ninety-nine miles, passing through the rich coal-fields and tobacco section of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East.

The Road is now completed and opened for through business at a cost of $3,000,000. The net earnings are quite large, and there is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic and important connections of the Road will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders.

The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for ONE MILLION DOLLARS, (or $10,000 per mile,) payable as above.

Nearly all of the bonds have been already negotiated, and the remainder will be sold for the present at 85 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a very desirable investment.

Further information will be furnished on application to us.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

J. M. WEITH. GEO. ARENTS.
J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
DEALERS IN
SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,
Will pay the highest market rates for
Mississippi Central 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Mississippi and Tennessee 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Memphis and Charleston 1st Mortgage Bonds.
New-Orleans and Jackson 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. Interest Bonds.
Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds, and past due Coupons.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order.
H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife; also, large fourth-floor room, for two; references exchanged. Apply at No. 53 West 33d-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATLY-furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without board. No. 78 Lexington-av., corner 26th-st.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A THIRD-STORY hall room, nicely furnished, to let with board to a gentleman; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Reference given and required. Apply at No. 108 Leroy-st.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished front room on second floor, with or without board; location unsurpassed.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 22 Waverly-place.

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DIVIDENDS.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871. }
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871. }

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
H. R. LOW,
Treasurer.

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SAVINGS BANKS.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

INTEREST COMMENCES the FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45; surplus, $162,517 04.

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DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' SPRING BONNETS AND FURS.—Seal-skin Hats, $6; Mink Hats, Muffs, half price; children's Hats and Furs, Flowers and Ribbons. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, up-stairs. This is valuable.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 23,
A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, FEB. 24, (first time this season,) Buckstone's finest comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
SATURDAY, first matinee of HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
SATURDAY NIGHT, THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
MONDAY, FEB. 27, MONEY.
TUESDAY, in obedience to many inquiries, Robertson's military drama,
OURS.
WEDNESDAY, A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
This gentleman will shortly make his reappearance.
Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 25,
HOME
AND
BLUE DEVILS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET,
COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS.
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
SIEGRIST MIDGETS,
And all the GRAND FEATURES appear.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.
W. M. HOLLAND..............Lessee and Manager
Engagement of
EDWIN FORREST
and MISS LILLIE,
Supported by Mr. BARTON HILL.
(By kind permission of Mrs. Drew, Philadelphia,)
AND W. M. HOLLAND'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MONDAY, FEB. 20, AND
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Will be presented.
RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY—Mrs. ELLA CLYMER will make her debut as PAULINE, in THE LADY OF LYONS.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

STEINWAY HALL.

Miss MARIE KREBS' seventh piano-forte recital will take place SATURDAY, Feb. 25, 1871, at 2 P. M., when she will be kindly assisted by Mrs. Philip de Gulager, soprano; Signor A. Randolfi, the eminent baritone, and Mr. L. Dachauer.

Single ticket, $1 50. Family ticket, $3. To be had at the usual places.

EUTERPE SOCIETY.
First popular concert
SATURDAY, FEB. 25, AT 3 P. M.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
JAS. M. WEHLI.
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Miss MARIA BRAINARD, Miss ANTIONETTE STERLING, Mr. REMMERTZ, Mr. WEINLEICH, and others. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at music-store, and Tract Society, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
REHEARSAL FRIDAY, Feb. 24, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GEO. T. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS OETTINGER and SIMON LEVY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of February, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES CARSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. PETRIE, CHARLES M. CARPENTER, JOHN H. McKEE and STEPHEN H. PETRIE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given, that petitions have been filed in said Court by George H. Petrie, Charles M. Carpenter, John H. McKee and Stephen H. Petrie, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for discharges and certificates thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1871.
f16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEON KELLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Leon Keller, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870. ISAAC BAER, Assignee.
A. M. PETSHAW, Attorney for Bankrupt.
f9-1aw3wTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.
NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
de8-1aw6m-Th

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 173 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.
CALVIN G. POWELL, Executor.
se15-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1870.
E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH,
C. B. SMITH. } Executors.
d1-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 113 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
HARRIET A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d8-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Courtlandt Palmer, No. 858 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.
COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor.
ELIZA A. GRANT, Executrix.
d8-1aw6mTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........................J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager...............................J. H. SELWYN
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
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OF THE PERIOD.
G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS,
MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TENTH WEEK
of
SARATOGA
and
LAST NIGHTS.

The *Herald* says: "Crowded and fashionable audiences still demand more SARATOGA, and Mr. Daly is forced to postpone his other novelties." Characters by Miss Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert, Lizzie Winter, Amy Ames, Kate Claxton, Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere, D. Whiting, Bascomb, Matthison, Burnet and Beekman.
THIRTEENTH MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE
Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

MR. T. C. FARRER'S
SMALL COLLECTION OF
PICTURES,
PAINTED IN EUROPE,
is now open to the public, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
FREE.
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE BENEFIT.

Volunteer students of Mount Washington Institute, (No. 40 Washington-square,) will give a dramatic and elocutionary entertainment for the benefit of the newsboys, on the EVENING of Feb. 23, at Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Tickets, 50 cents, at the doors, which open at 7 P. M.; exercises begin at 7½ P. M. Friends of the Children's Aid Society and the public generally are invited to encourage this effort in behalf of the newsboys.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF

will give an entertainment of dramatic and other readings before the Young Men's Christian Association, at their Hall, on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. Membership tickets will admit one gentleman and one lady free. Members desiring extra tickets will find a limited number for sale ($1 each) at the Tract Society.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 175 State-st., corner of Court-st.

New classes are now forming. Send for a circular—the Dancers' Assistant, "revised edition," now ready; inclose 25c. for a copy.

MUSICAL.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
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A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (185 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows.

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:30 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:00 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains Northland East at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
RICHELIEU.
LAST RICHELIEU MATINEE BUT ONE,
ON SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 25,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
will repeat his masterly impersonation of
KING JAMES V.,
IN THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the Theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In preparation
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH......as..........BENEDICK
(for the first time in New-York.)

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

In consequence of the immense success of the first matinee, the management beg to announce a second
WEHLI
GRAND MATINEE,
THURSDAY, FEB. 23, AT 2 P. M.,
Assisted by
MISS HENRIETTA BEEBE,
MISS JENNY KEMPTON,
MR. ALBERT LAURENCE.
MR. GEO. W. COLBY..........................Director.

Admission, $1. Reserved Seat, 50 cents extra. Tickets for sale at the theatre, Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and at Weber's, 5th-av. and West 16th-st.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
BUT ONE OF
LAURA KEENE
IN
HUNTED
DOWN.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
Production of Alexander Dumas' great drama entitled,
MONTE CRISTO.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW EFFECTS.
First appearance of the popular American actor,
MR. E. EDDY,
supported by an unapproachable cast of characters.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
Matinee performance TODAY, at 2 P. M.
Favorite Burlesque of LUCRETIA BORGIA, preceded by the melo-drama of MONTE CRISTO.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
GEORGE DONALD,
BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF.
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC WORTH.
Thoroughly Trained Horse. Ponies and Dogs.
BALLET OF THE COBBLER'S FROLIC.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL performances every night.—Stadt Theatre.—To-night Mary Stuart; Seebach, Mary Stuart; Venta, Elizabeth. To-morrow Seebach's last triumph, Die Grille, (Fanchon the Cricket.) Saturday, Seebach's benefit, Tears and Laughter and After the Battle of Sedan, (Die Eine Weint, Die Andere Lacht, und Nach der Schlacht bei Sedan.) Tuesday next, Seebach in Brooklyn in Faust. Thursday next, Seebach in New-York, Faust.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
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LECTURES.

WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

E. N. DICKERSON, Esq., will lecture on the above subject at the Hall of Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st., FRIDAY, Feb. 24, 8 P. M. To be profusely illustrated by splendidly-illuminated photographs. Tickets, 50 cents.

THE LAST OF THE SERIES OF lectures on the Origin of Christianity, in Steinway Hall, by Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, on
THE APOSTLE PAUL,
acknowledged to be the author's master-piece, to be delivered SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 25. Tickets, 50 cents each, at the door. Doors open 7 P. M., to begin 8 P. M.

DR. JOHN LORD
ON OLIVER CROMWELL,
IN ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER his popular lecture on *Peculiar People* on MONDAY EVENING next, Feb. 27, at Cooper Institute. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. For sale at Book-room, 805 Broadway, and at W. Palmer's, 14 Bible House.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of EARL & BARTHOLOMEW is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
DAVID M. EARL.
JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW.

The undersigned will settle the accounts of the late firm, and continue the Fish and Provision business at the old stand, No. 186 Greenwich-st.
JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing under the firm name of WALKER & SNEDEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. SNEDEN will sign in liquidation.
FEB. 20, 1871.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—PHILIP BOYER, Plaintiff, against LENA BOYER, Defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant LENA BOYER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 3 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 23d of May, 1870. G. HAUSCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of January, 1871.
f2-1aw6wTh G. HAUSCHEL, Plaintiff's Att'y.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

COAL.

COAL BY THE CARGO.

Fresh-mined Cumberland coal of the best quality from the Borden mines, for sale by the cargo and promptly shipped at Baltimore.
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

Observance of the Birthday of the Father of His Country.

GENERAL SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

A Quiet and Orderly Holiday in the Metropolis.

Military Parades by Day and Receptions in the Evening—No General Procession—The Anniversary Ignored by the Municipal Authorities—Celebrations Elsewhere.

The one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the birth of GEORGE WASHINGTON was duly celebrated as a close holiday yesterday by nearly all classes of our citizens. All the public offices were closed and the majority of the places of business, and the public generally devoted themselves to relaxation and enjoyment, not observing the day with the noise and explosive enthusiasm of a Fourth of July, nor the ceremony and religious exercises of a Thanksgiving, nor the parade of a St. Patrick's anniversary, but regarding the occasion as one on which the mind might reasonably be indulged in release from business cares and devoted to peace and quietude. Fortunately the day was clear and cold, and just suited for the out-door sports of the season, thus affording the youth of both sexes, who chose, excellent opportunity for the pursuit of their pleasures. As a consequence the ponds and rinks in the City and vicinity were well patronized all day and evening. The National Guard made no parade, as has been customary in years gone by, and the military displays were confined to the Washington Rifles, Eleventh Regiment, who honored the memory of the man whose name they bear, by a parade. In the evening the members of the Eighth Regiment enjoyed the luxury of a dress-parade at their armory, where a set of colors was presented on behalf of the Municipal authorities. The Veterans of 1812 contributed their share to the proper celebration of the day. The Grand Army of the Republic celebrated the occasion by a reunion, and the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., gave a reception and hop in the evening. The pupils of Cooper Union made a demonstration in the evening at which five orations were delivered.

The Mayor, singular to relate, did not deem the day of sufficient importance to issue a proclamation regarding its observance, but the flags were displayed from the City Hall, and that venerable pile presented a decidedly gala appearance. Indeed in every section of the City flags flew in the breeze from every staff, and many of the ships in the harbor were appropriately decorated. The various officials at the United States building in Chambers-street enjoyed a holiday yesterday, on account of WASHINGTON'S birthday. Several of them visited their offices during the day, including Judge BLATCHFORD, District-Attorney DAVIS, Commissioner SHIELDS, Commissioner BETTS, and Commissioner STILLWELL. There was no public business transacted, however, greatly to the relief of the clerks and other subordinate officials. Those Magistrates who preside in the petty Courts were unusually lenient with offenders yesterday morning, and rushed through the calendar with railroad speed, much to the gratification of the poverty and crime stricken mortals who had fallen into the clutches of the law.

It so happened that yesterday was the first day of the Easter season, and consequently religious services of a character peculiar to that day took place in all the Catholic and Episcopal churches. Thus the salutes of cannon and the ringing of the church bells were mingled harmoniously, but the summons to worship had no festive significance. The day passed off without anything of a serious nature to mar its pleasures or aught of importance to distinguish it specially from any other moderately observed holiday.

The Veterans of 1812.

A happier body of men than the veterans of the war of 1812 could not have been found in the City yesterday. They were exceedingly elated over the passage of the Pension bill. At 1 o'clock they began to assemble at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery. They straggled in one at a time, and it was nearly 3 o'clock before they were ready to march. There were fifty-three of them—the largest number that has been collected together in several years. They not only came from this City, but also from the neighboring States, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Ohio. The majority of them wore their metal badge and feather in their hats. After talking about old times, and congratulating each other on the success of their bill, a committee was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions expressing their thanks on the passage of the Pension bill. The Committee consisted of Gen. Raymond, Gen. Machin, Gen. McCully, Col. Abm. Dally, Col. Hildreth, Chaplain J. H. Hull, Ensign John G. Sexton, Edward Hooper and Joseph Inslee. The Committee, after short consultation, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted amid great cheering:

Resolved, That the thanks of the veterans and widows of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines, who served their country in that memorable contest against Great Britain, are eminently due and are hereby gratefully tendered to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States for their generosity in passing the Pension bill for the relief of the old soldiers.

Resolved, That His Excellency U. S. GRANT, President of the United States, deserves the heartfelt thanks of all concerned for his promptness in signing the Pension bill.

Resolved, That Prof. E. D. GROUX, of Washington, D. C., deserves our thanks for his untiring exertions in aiding the passage of the bill.

At 3 o'clock they formed in line, two by two, and commenced their march for the Continental Hotel on Broadway, near Canal-street, where dinner was in waiting for them, which had been provided by the generosity of two friends of the old soldiers, Mr. WARREN and Mr. MICHELS. After doing sufficient justice to the repast they drew up on the opposite side of Broadway, where they were dismissed.

Parade of the Eleventh Regiment.

The Eleventh Regiment paraded in the afternoon, under command of Col. FUNK, in celebration of the day. Contrary to previous arrangements, the command did not make its appearance down town, but was reviewed by Mayor HALL in Fifth-avenue, in front of the Blossom Club-house. The Washington Rifles looked well and paraded with full ranks, and after the review by the Mayor, marched to their armory by a devious route. The officers and ex-officers concluded the celebration by a social dinner at Irving Hall, when the usual patriotic toasts were drank and suitable speeches made. The Fatherland and the approaching peace were of course alluded to, and the mention of Emperor WILHELM produced much enthusiasm among these German-American militiamen.

Celebration by the Pupils of Cooper Union—Munificent Gift of Peter Cooper.

The pupils of Cooper Union celebrated the national holiday in the great Hall of the Union, last evening. Mr. TISDALE, Jr., presided. The hall was densely crowded, and the exercises opened with a musical performance, after which Chancellor FERRIS offered prayer. Prof. J. E. FROBISHER then read selections from "Washington's Farewell Address," after which W. POLLOCK delivered an oration on the "Past and Present," reviewing the condition and prospects of this country in its commercial, political, intellectual and social aspects. He exceeded his time by nearly half an hour, and though repeatedly warned to desist, kept on until he launched out toward San Domingo, when Mr. HEWITT pushed him aside. The audience hissed and cheered vociferously, and demanded that Mr. POLLOCK be allowed to proceed, but Mr. COOPER and Mr. HEWITT refused to permit it, saying that they could not get through the programme by midnight.

Mr. JAS. FITZGERALD then entertained the audience with a brief oration on "Agitation." Mr. THOS. DUFFY followed with an oration on "America," JOHN J. CAROLAN with one entitled "A Journey," and JAS. DUNNE one on "Drifting." A reference in Mr. DUFFY'S oration to the war between France and Germany, in which "poor, bleeding, prostrate France" was represented as being "overrun by a horde of modern Vandals," was received with tumultuous applause and hisses oft-repeated and continued. A letter from Mr. PETER COOPER to the trustees, and dated Feb. 12, 1871—Mr. COOPER'S eightieth birthday anniversary—was read and was received with great enthusiasm. It announced the munificent donation of $100,000, the interest of one-half of which is to go to the founding of a reference and circulating library for the benefit of all classes of mechanics and workmen of this City; and the interest of the other half for any other purpose which the trustees may deem it wise to put it to, in connection with the objects of the Institute. It also contained an authorization for the trustees to draw upon the writer, or in case of his death, upon his legal representative for the further sum of $50,000, to complete and equip said library, whenever in their judgment they shall need such additional sum. This letter was read by the Secretary, Mr. HEWITT, without Mr. COOPER'S knowledge that it was to be made public, but as he was present the entire audience rose to their feet spontaneously and cheered and cheered again. The ladies vied with the men in their enthusiasm, waving high their muffs and handkerchiefs. Mr. COOPER made no response, and the proceedings were continued until after 10 P. M.

Dinner of the Twenty-Second Regiment Veteran Corps.

The annual dinner of the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, which took place at the Hotel Brunswick, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, last night, was one of the most pleasant affairs of the kind that has taken place during the season. The arrangements made for the comfort and convenience of those attending were complete, and entitled both the Committees and the proprietor to much credit. A reception and dressing room were provided upon the first floor, where the company assembled, the dinner itself being given in the large dining-room, to which the guests proceeded to the music of the original "Twenty-second Regiment March," the band (DODWORTH'S) being placed in the small room adjoining. The dining-room itself presented a very elegant appearance, being profusely decorated with flags and drapery of all descriptions. The table was really a work of art, being set off with flowers and works of gastronomical art, emblematical of the occasion, and presented an appearance for which Mr. GEORGE W. MOORE, the caterer, and DAVID EMANUEL, steward, received many complimentary remarks. The attendance was large, including many of the original members of the Twenty-second. Col. REMMEY presided, and a number of exceedingly happy as well as humorous speeches were made by Col. Porter, Ex-Capt. Wingate, Ex-Lieut. Gibson, Lieut. E. Bussell, Capt. Bisson, Ex-Quartermaster Rogers, Capts. Tate, ClanRanald, and others, in which the old regimental experiences were recalled and old stories revived, to the great amusement of all. During the evening a telegram was received from Landis' Battery of Philadelphia, an organization with which the Twenty-second were brigaded during their Pennsylvania campaign, and which rendered them great service in the engagements at Sporting Hill and Carlisle, through its commander, Lieut. SAMUEL C. PERKINS, renewing the memories of their former service in the field. Telegrams were also interchanged with Cols. A. C. EDDY, HARRY ALLEN, and Capt. DENNIS, of Providence. One of the features of the entertainment was an "army course," composed of a ration of soup and one "hard tack," served up on a tin plate, with a tin cup of coffee without sugar or milk.

The music consisted entirely of old camp songs, the entire party joining in the chorus with much enthusiasm, particularly during the latter part of the evening. The whole affair was eminently enjoyable, and the Veterans separated at a late hour in high good humor.

The effect of meetings of this character is most beneficial upon the *esprit de corps* of military associations, and the other regiments of the Division cannot do better than imitate the conduct of the Twenty-second in making their Veteran Corps a live association.

Eighth Regiment Dress Parade—Presentation of Colors.

The Eighth Regiment, composing a portion of the Third Brigade, had a full-dress parade and presentation of colors last evening at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. The spacious apartment was packed with a large audience, and so great was the crowd that the sentries had much difficulty in restraining the pressure. Shortly after 8 o'clock, Corporation Attorney RICHARD O'GORMAN, accompanied by several Aldermen, made his appearance and inspected the regiment, which performed its evolutions in a creditable manner and presented a very imposing appearance from the full complement of the companies, and the beauty of the new uniform, which resembles that of the Seventh. On the right hand side of the drill-room, in the centre, sat Gen. VARIAN, commanding the brigade, and his staff, among whom were Col. SEWARD, Col. BUSTHERD, Major TWEED, Capt. VARIAN, and others. Here the colors were presented, and Mr. O'GORMAN, in the course of a few remarks on presenting them, eulogized the Metropolis, and warned his hearers that in time of peace we should prepare for war; that yesterday we had been running the race for wealth; this wealth now obtained would bring in its train luxurious habits; that would unfit men for the duties of public life; and therefore he was in favor of making every citizen a soldier. Military matters had not taken that prominence they should have, and it was to extend the system that he had presented himself before them. The stand of colors was then presented, with the recommendation to "guard and protect them." Col. SCOTT, commanding the regiment, in returning thanks on behalf of his command, said the City had done them many favors, and hoped they would prove worthy of its patronage. The stand consists of a United States flag, a State, a municipal and two guides. After Private WILLIAM HOPE, of B Company, had been presented with a medal for having raised the greatest number of recruits, the parade was dismissed, and a promenade concert ensued, to the inspiriting strains of the excellent band, which lent an elasticity of step that made the march around the spacious armory very enjoyable.

Reunion of Post Sedgwick, G. A. R.

Post Sedgwick, G. A. R., celebrated the anniversary by a reunion, in the evening, at De Garmo's Hall, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, when a choice selection of music, consisting of piano and vocal solos, duets, trios, comic and sentimental songs, were sung and performed. Mr. WALTER R. JOHNSTON entertained the audience with piano solos, "Romance," by LISZT, and "Nocturne," by LEYBACH. Mme. ALFRED, Mr. C. ANDERSON and Mr. G. DEYO sang "The Grave of Washington," by CROSAY, "Those Evening Bells," by HUBBARD, and the "Grand Army of the Republic," by MILLARD. Master A. G. THIES rendered piano solos, "Moonlight," from BEETHOVEN, and selections from "Lucia di Lammermoor." The vocalists named also sang the following selections: Cavatina, "Come e Belo," Donizetti, Mme. Alfred; Solo, "The Exile," Heller, Mr. G. Deyo; Duet, "Master and Pupil," Hewitt, Mme. Alfred and Mr. C. Anderson; Serio comic refrain, "Lord Lovell," Cowell, Mr. C. Anderson; Song, "The Return," Millard, Mme. Alfred; Bass Solo, selected, Mr. G. Deyo.

At 11 P. M. dancing was commenced, and continued uninterruptedly until morning. The officers of the Post are: Joseph Forbes, Commander; J. C. L. Langbein, Senior Vice-Commander; Thomas H. Knight, Junior Vice-Commander; Charles Thies, Adjutant; Joseph A. Moore, Quartermaster; H. V. Crawford, Surgeon; H. S. Stevens, Chaplain; Daniel Welde, Officer of the Day; W. H. Leslie, Officer of the Guard; W. H. Darling, Organist.

Mr. Oscar Tompkins, of the Committee of Arrangements; Messrs. George Sears Greene, Rush C. Hawkins, William Hudson Lawrence, Alfred Wagstaff, Louis R. Stegman, of the Floor Committee; and Messrs. Henry W. Keogh, Chas. P. Barlow, John A. Ruffner, and Thos. Elliott were active in attending to the matters connected with the entertainment, so that everything passed off very pleasantly.

Society of the Cincinnati—Toasts and Speeches.

The Society of the Cincinnati celebrated the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday, last evening, at Delmonico's, on Fifth-avenue. The chair was occupied by Gen. JOHN W. GREATON, in the absence of Hon. HAMILTON FISH, President of the Society. Among the prominent members present were Gen. John A. Cochrane, Gen. Alex. S. Webb, Prof. John Torrey, LL.D., Gen. Popham, Col. H. Ward, Secretary; Rev. Dr. Hutton, Chaplain; Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Marinus Willetts, W. W. Evans, Thomas Machin, Francis Van Dyke, E. W. Clapp, Wm. H. Leggett, Alfred Douglass, Gen. G. W. Morrell, Dr. S. C. Ellis, Gen. S. Belknap, Wm. P. Lee, I. Watson Averell, Richard V. DeWitt, Wm. H. Crosby. The principal attraction of the occasion was the address of the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. HUTTON. It was an elaborate and eloquent résumé of the main points in the history of the Society, with touching allusion to cherished memories of persons and events that have passed away with time, and a brilliant future prophecy of the destiny of the Cincinnati. At its close the speaker was warmly applauded, and by a unanimous vote, requested to furnish a copy for publication. At an early hour the company adjourned to an ante-room and partook of an elegant repast. Rev. Dr. HUTTON said grace, after which he proposed the first toast, "To the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON." It was drank standing.

Gen. COCHRANE proposed "The health of Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State of the United States—the man of all others who should have presided; the genial gentleman, the ripe scholar, the distinguished statesman; an honor to the Government that he sustains, and to this Society, of which he is the President." The toast was responded to with enthusiasm. Gens. WEBB and GREATON closed the exercises with very felicitous remarks.

This Society was founded by the veterans of the Continental Army shortly after its disbandment. They subscribed from their pay to the expenses of the organization, and to a fund for the relief of aged and indigent members. It was resolved last evening to continue the celebration of the event of the day on its every annual recurrence. Loyalty to our republican institutions has always been a leading sentiment of the organization, and its expression was the prominent feature of this occasion.

Reception of the Sixth Regiment.

The armory of the Sixth Regiment, at Fourteenth-street, was the scene of a brilliant entertainment, last evening, on the occasion of the reception of the Sixth Regiment, Governor's Guard, N. G. S. N. Y. The large hall was filled by a large and fashionable assembly, among whom were the officers of the brigade and several officers from the division, besides distinguished guests from other regiments and the navy. Col. Sprague opened the ball at 10 o'clock, and was most active in contributing to the successful carrying out of the programme. The ladies were dressed in elegant costumes, and seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly up to a late hour this morning. Among the officers present were the following:

Col. Steers, Lieut.-Col. Schiffien, Major H. Fisher, Adjutant Scheinfield, Quartermaster Miller, Commissary Reynes, Surgeon Dawson, Assistant Surgeon St. John, Capt. Hilbough, Pay-master Roberts, Col. Mason, Gen. Benedick, Gen. Pinckney, Col. Lucks, Major Smith, Capt. P. Hay.

Floor Committee—Capt. Adler, Floor Manager, assisted by Capt. Blum, Capt. Nunbecker, Lieut. Schnerbel, Sergt. Fry, Sergt. Eckesteine.

Reception Committee—Capt. Miller, Chairman; Capt. Blumm, Lieut. Righel.

Police Committee—Capt. Zenn, Chairman.

The Ball of the Seventy-First Regiment.

The officers and members of the Seventy-first Infantry, N. G. N. Y. S., celebrated WASHINGTON'S birthday last evening by a ball at their new armory, at the junction of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street. The premises have been newly refitted, and are now nearly completed, the unfinished portions being artfully concealed by drapery. The new uniform of blue cloth, with white and gilt trimmings, was displayed to great advantage under the blaze of the new gas-lights. A large and brilliant company were in attendance, and whirled away dull care until the night hours were spent and the early dawn came. It was a successful and pleasant occasion.

Ball of the Washington Continental Guard.

The nineteenth annual invitation military and civic ball of the Washington Continental Guard, Second Company, was held last evening at Irving Hall under very agreeable auspices. A profuse display of flags and emblems appropriate to the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday decorated the walls and ceiling, and the rich and antique Continental uniform of the gentlemen presented a pleasant contrast to the livelier and more modern costume of the ladies. The Floor Committee consisted of Capt. JOHN P. LANSING, Manager; Lieut. T. W. Winterbottom, Orderly George W. Evans, Privates William H. Black, John Devlin, Thomas Devlin and George Baldwin. The music on the occasion was furnished by Prof. MATHEW O'BRIEN.

Reception of the Washington Light Guard.

The anniversary reception of the Washington Light Guard, B Company, Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, was held, last evening, at the regimental armory, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, and was one of the most successful affairs of the season. Upward of 1,200 invitations had been issued to the friends of the officers and soldiers of the regiment, and the large attendance last evening evidenced the unanimity displayed in their acceptance. Under the combined influences of excellent music, an elegant supper, a well-selected company, and the superintendence of an effective Committee, the ball gave general satisfaction.

The Day in Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was observed in Brooklyn yesterday more fully than it had been for years before. The City Hall and the County buildings were gaily arrayed with flags and banners, and many of the private residences were covered with the same brilliant trappings. All public business was stopped and most of the stores closed at midday. A salute of 100 guns was fired from Fort Green and another from Stagg-street in the Eastern District.

WASHINGTON'S birthday being recognized as a national holiday, was duly celebrated in a formal manner at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. No work was done in any of the departments of the yard. There was no noise of artisans' hammers or hum of machinery, and a Sunday air of quiet and tranquillity pervaded the locality, hardly broken by the tread of the marines or watchmen on their rounds. While the yard itself was so dull and sleepy, the vessels which are in commission lying alongside the docks, were dressed for the gala occasion. The old line-of-battle ship *Vermont*, Commander WATTERS, one of the venerable crafts that have literally come down to us from former generations, looked as gay and trim as a modern frigate, with the Stars and Stripes flying at her fore, main and mizzen-mast heads, and the Union Jack set at her bow. The splendid frigate *California*, Capt. CLITZ, a fine specimen of the crack frigates of modern days, was also dressed with the national colors, and was as gay as possible. Both the ships attired themselves in holiday apparel at sunrise with all the formalities of the occasion, including music and martial display. The sloop of war *Narragansett*, Commander MEADE, lying near the Wall-street Ferry, was also dressed in colors.

At noon a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the saluting battery on the Cob dock by Lieut.-Commander PRITCHETT, executive officer of the receiving ship *Vermont*. These little ceremonies were all that marked the day at the Brooklyn Navy-yard or with naval vessels in our harbor. The day is observed in like manner by every national vessel wherever found and in every quarter of the globe, and salutes are fired and colors are displayed to honor the national holiday.

When men-of-war of foreign nations are present on the occasion, they are accustomed to dress ship and fire a salute of twenty-one guns with our own vessels, and the day is generally terminated by banquets, attended by the officers of the various ships present. So it is not alone at home that WASHINGTON'S birthday is honored.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration in Vienna—Minister Jay Gives an Entertainment to American Residents.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—Minister JAY entertained the Americans here at a supper in honor of WASHINGTON'S birthday. Speeches were made, in which reference was made to the approaching centenary of American independence. Mr. JAY announced that, through the courtesy of the Emperor, new materials for American history had been brought to light in the Imperial archives. Several volumes, containing the correspondence of Baron BEILEN, who was sent to America by the Emperor JOSEPH II. of Germany, had been discovered. The letters are dated at New-York and Philadelphia, from 1784 to 1787. Mr. JAY stated that permission had been given him to take a copy, and he hoped soon to lay these valuable records before the American people. The healths of the President of the United States and the Emperor of Austria were drunk with cordial applause.

Observances in the Rural Districts—In Wilmington, N. C., Negroes Mainly Celebrate the Day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—WASHINGTON'S birthday was observed by a display of bunting only; but two or three places of business were closed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday was observed here today by the display of flags and a parade by Company B. In the evening, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, delivered an oration in Tweddle Hall, before the Young Men's Association, the orator being greeted by a large and appreciative audience, who gave marked evidence of their gratification.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—WASHINGTON'S birthday was duly celebrated here. Banks and public offices were closed, and flags floated over public buildings and private residences. The Seventy-fourth Regiment paraded the streets in force, and hold a military ball to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 22.—Today was celebrated by a partial suspension of business, the banks and public offices having been closed. There were street parades by the Cadets of Temperance and the Washington Greys.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The commemoration of the one hundred and thirty-ninth birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON, by the society of the oldest inhabitants of the District of Columbia, took place today. The Farewell Address of WASHINGTON was read. The public Departments are closed, and but little secular business is transacted. In addition, the various temperance organizations met this afternoon and night at Lincoln Hall, and also at Dr. SUNDERLAND'S church, and speeches were delivered by various Senators and Representatives. The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned over in honor of the day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—The weather was clear and warm today. Banks and public offices were closed, but general business was transacted as usual.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—WASHINGTON'S birthday was celebrated here by the closing of public offices, a display of flags and a parade of military, the Zouave battalion and detachments from Newport Barracks participating.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22.—Business is generally suspended today. The banks and all the public offices are closed, in honor of the birthday of WASHINGTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 22.—The anniversary was celebrated today by the negroes, about 175 of whom walked in procession. The day was not generally observed.

THE HARVARD CLUB.

Annual Dinner at Delmonico's—Addresses of President Eliot and Others.

The fifth annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New-York City took place last night at Delmonico's, and was attended by more than one hundred and fifty of the former students and graduates of that University. As might have been expected from the nature of the entertainment and from the high social standing of the members of the Club, the dinner was a very elegant affair; DELMONICO'S *chef du cuisine* had his ability fully tried, and proved that he was equal to every emergency. The President of the association and the invited guests were seated at a table raised upon a dais in the centre of the dining-hall, while around the five tables below were gathered many of the most distinguished men of our Metropolis. The professions, literature, art, science—indeed, the best culture of America, was there represented. After more than two hours had been passed in purely gastronomic delights, the President, JAMES C. CARTER, Esq., arose and called the assembly to order. He said that he thought they had done justice to the heavier part of the entertainment; and as in all well-organized enterprises it was desirable that there should be a regular gradation, so in this they had begun with the solids, tapering off lightly at the end, and had now come to the impalpable part, to which he trusted they would do as much justice as they had to the earlier part. He then referred to the fact of the President of the University and members of the Board of Overseers being present, saying that it was thought necessary to have them here in order that they might see a little of the practical working of life; how benefactors of the race could successfully water one share of stock into two, and how the principles of Political Economy, as illustrated in the corners on Wall-street, were entirely at variance with those laid down theoretically by ADAM SMITH. They considered it necessary that the ingenuous youth of Harvard should be fully posted in these facts, and they had therefore drawn these venerable men from their quiet seclusion at Cambridge to show them the actual working of the world. He then announced the first toast: "Alma mater, and long life to President ELIOT."

This toast was received with loud and prolonged applause, which continued for some minutes after Mr. ELIOT had arisen. When it had subsided he said: There is nothing so hard to reply to as a toast of this kind. Our Alma Mater is blushing and trembling with delight at the hearty cheers of his children, and I can but faintly return his thanks. It will, however, inspire me to go back to train up the youth under his charge, that they too, may always have the same veneration. He then referred to the many improvements that were now taking place in the University. Some had thought that they were ripping out all the old cherished ideas which were hallowed by hundreds of years; but he wished it to be understood that any change that had been made was but the development of plans which had been formed for more than twenty years. As a proof of the wisdom of the change, he said that twenty years ago there were but 8 students at Harvard out of 219 from New-York and Brooklyn; now there were were 39 out of 608, and the number was constantly increasing, and if he might judge from the number of young married and unmarried men then present, would increase yet faster.

The second toast was, "The memory of the Father of Our Country, to which each of us will respond in his heart."

The third toast was "The Corporation," to which T. B. CROWNINSHIELD responded. The fourth toast, "The Overseers," was responded to by Rev. E. E. HALE, in a very witty address. The fifth toast was "Our Sister Colleges," responded to by Hon. WM. M. EVARTS.

President BARNARD, of Columbia, also responded to this toast. "The Press" was replied to by W. C. BRYANT. During the evening an original ode was sung to the air of "Fair Harvard," and a comic song by H. S. Leavett. The party did not break up until late in the evening. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Bellows, Ed. Godkin, of the *Nation*; Dr. Willard Parker, Stephen H. Phillips, Attorney-General of the Sandwich Islands; Henry Brooks Adams and Dr. Lusk.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Aid Society and Home for Training Young Girls was held at the Home, No. 41 Seventh-avenue, yesterday noon. The Chaplain reported thirty-two inmates for the past month, of whom twenty are remaining in the institution. The recent concert given at Steinway Hall for the benefit of the Home, by the Madrigal Society, realized $1,200 after paying all expenses.

On Sunday last, Mr. WM. J. LYONS, a member of the New-York Praying Band Association, and also of Americus Lodge No. 535, F. and A. M., died in this City, after a protracted illness. The friends associated with him in those ties, together with a large number of those from different churches, who knew him and loved him in life, gathered in Hedding M. E. Church, Seventeenth-street, near First-avenue, yesterday, to pay the last tribute of respect to his mortal remains Rev. Messrs. WILLIS and McLEAN, McALISTER, SEARLES and Dr. ROCHE officiated. The pallbearers were Messrs. S. Halstead, Foster, S. Merritt, Sr., J. B. Treadwell, George Miller, John Faulkner. Hamlin and Nichols, followed the bier and occupied front seats, and the Masonic fraternity and members of the Praying Band filed into seats also. Rev. Mr. WILLIS spoke very feelingly about the deceased. In doing so, he pointed out the natural characteristics of the deceased. He possessed a massive frame, strong passions and a determined will. These, grace sanctified to the Master's service, and few could get away from his appeals and entreaties without yielding their hearts to Christ. He was diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord during his thirty years' connection with the Methodist Church. Very few men could have died in Hedding M. E. Church and leave it so bereaved. He was always in his place and always on time, and he had lifted many a burden from the pastor's shoulders. Life with him was a plain, unpretentious volume, and he turned its leaves over day after day as a child would its primer. He loved the church and the people of God. Mr. WILLIS closed with a fervent application of the lessons of Mr. LYON'S death to the audience. After prayer and further remarks by other clergymen, the remains were taken to Green-Wood.

The French Comité de Secours Hebdomadaire, formed for the purpose of raising weekly and monthly subscriptions in aid of the sufferers in France, has been reorganized, with a view of giving a new start to the charitable enterprise. The Committee is composed as follows: President, M. E. A. LEGRAND, No. 486 Fourth-avenue; Secretary, L. Mercier, No. 92 Walker-street, *Courrier* office; Treasurer, P. Arnaud, No. 915 Broadway; L. Lafou, No. 486 Broome-street; J. L'Huiller, No. 415 Sixth-avenue; A. Huchet, No. 14 Howard-street; F. Artauld, No. 41 Wall-street; H. Chalvin, No. 106 Bleecker. Weekly subscriptions are received at a minimum of 25 cents, and monthly at a minimum of $2.

Hon. GEORGE WM. CURTIS delivered his popular lecture on CHARLES DICKENS last evening at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The lecturer, in eulogizing this faithful delineator of every-day character, took occasion to show how much of truthfulness there was in his writings on America, and that the picture he drew of our habits and customs twenty-five years ago was an actual reflex of life as it then existed in this City and now exists in the semi-civilized cities of the West. He extolled the high aims of the genial novelist, who in his popular works had been instrumental in removing from British society many a grievance and many an absurd custom.

RALPH BAINBRIDGE and WM. HAMES, recently discharged soldiers, were arrested yesterday at the hotel corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery for obtaining property under false pretenses. They called on DAVIS RICHARDS, of Whitestone, Long Island, a few days ago, and pretended to have been sent by a comrade for $200 worth of wearing apparel that had been left in his care. Mr. RICHARDS delivered the property, only to discover the next day that the owner had not sent for it. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, the prisoners were remanded for examination as the complainant is not in town.

M. CHARVET, the treasurer of the late French Ladies' Bazaar in this City, is in receipt of letters from the Count DE MERODE, President of the Committee at Brussels for furnishing bread to the famishing population of France, acknowledging the receipt of a remittance of $20,000 in a check for £3,677 4s. 5d. and of STAFFORD ALLEN, Secretary of the Society of Quakers, in London, to whom a similar amount was transmitted in aid of the sufferers in France.

At a meeting of the North-eastern Saengerbund delegates yesterday, Dr. HEIDENFELDT presiding, the announcement was received that the Society Uhland Bund of this City is to assist in the twelfth general Saengerfest, with thirty-two singers. To the Fest Committee Mr. WILLATUS, of the Liederkranz, and Mr. GLOCKE, of the Uhland Bund, were added. A committee of three delegates was appointed to prepare the Whitsuntide festivities.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of PETER CASEY, aged twelve years, of No. 879 Third-avenue, who was accidentally run over by a New-Haven train on the [illegible]. The boy had attempted to climb upon the moving train, and falling, was crushed. It is a frequent habit of the boys residing along the route of the railroads to leap on or off moving trains. The jury exonerated the railroad officials by a verdict of accidental death.

Officer MORIARTY, of the First Ward, discovered that the door of CHARLES W. JACKSON'S wine-cellar, in the basement of No. 40 Broadway, had been forced open. He made an investigation, and found JOHN MURRAY, a laborer, inside, with three coats on his person, which he had stolen. There were also seventeen bottles of wine, valued at $40, packed up for removal. Justice HOGAN held MURRAY to answer.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of MICHAEL CONNOR, aged fifty years, an Irish laborer, who died of injuries sustained on Tuesday. He and JOHN O'LEARY were employed in digging an embankment corner of One Hundred and Fifth-street and Eighth avenue, when the earth suddenly gave way, and the deceased fell back on the point of his pick. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Deputy Coroner MARSH made a post-mortem examination yesterday on the body of a new-born male infant which had been found in the unfinished building, No. 447 West Sixteenth-street. The physician ascertained that the child had been born alive, and that there were marks of violence on the neck, showing that the infant had been strangled. No clue could be obtained to the parentage.

Last evening JOHN COURTNEY and EDWARD GALLAGHER called at the residence of ANDREW LAPIN, No. 230 West Thirty-second-street, and having called him to the door, suddenly attacked him, COURTNEY striking him in the cheek with a knife, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. The two men then fled, but were subsequently arrested and locked up in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house.

PATRICK DOCKNEY, and PETER SMITH, both laborers, were arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice HOGAN, on a charge of having stolen a silver watch and a pair of gloves from JEREMIAH J. MORNEY, of One Hundred and Fifth-street. They stopped him in front of No. 139 West-street, and were seen to pick the pockets of their victim. Both were held for trial.

GEORGE CLARK, employed as a telegraph operator for the past eight years by the Western Union Company at No. 145 Broadway, fell from a train near West Point, Ga., on his way to Mobile, Ala., Sunday evening. His body was found in an open field adjoining the railroad. He leaves a wife in Brooklyn, N. Y., and parents at Swansea, Wales.

Mlle. OTHYLIE BAUSSON has another collection of goods in preparation in aid of the sufferers in France. About a dozen cases will be shipped in the next trip of the *Pereire*. The latest contributions by French ladies in the interior are from Cleveland, Ohio; Terra Haute, Ind.; Detroit Mich.; Germantown, Penn.; Fall River, Mass.; Cayuga Lake, N. Y., &c.

The public is reminded that the newsboys' benefit, under the auspices of students of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, will take place this evening at Association Hall.

THOS. BLID, a negro, while wrestling last evening in the stable at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, fell and broke his leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, fire broke out in the undertaker's establishment No. 337 Adams-street, (owned by HAYWOOD & CANTRELL,) and before being extinguished damaged the stock to the extent of $10,000. Insured as follows: International, $1,500; Associated Firemen, $1,500; Security, $3,000; Adriatic, $6,000, and Accidental, $1,500. The building, which is owned by HENRY A. ROGERS, sustained a damage of $2,000, and is insured for $6,000 in the Firemen's Trust Company.

Four burglaries were committed in Brooklyn during Tuesday night. The first one was in the liquor-store of KELLY & LION, at the corner of Classon-avenue and Bergen-street; the second in the liquor-saloon of LEWIS COCHRAN, at No. 591 Vanderbilt-avenue; the third in the residence of MICHAEL MORGAN, in Pacific-street, near Grand-avenue, and the fourth in the stable of JOSEPH THOMPSON, at the foot of Degraw-street. The entire amount of property stolen was about $200.

There were 197 deaths in the city during the past week: 33 men, 43 women, 69 boys and 52 girls. Five of the deaths resulted from small-pox, 31 from consumption, 25 from scarlatina, 17 from convulsions, 21 from pneumonia, 8 from heart disease, 2 from accidental burning, and 3 from old age. The remainder were caused by diseases of a general character. There were, during the week, 22 children still-born.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock the residence of LEOPOLD BRANDERS, at No. 159 Warren-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,500, all of which, however, was covered by insurance. The flames originated in a defective flue.

The total expenditures of the Park Commissioners for the month of January were $122,174 83—the greater portion expended on Prospect Park. Balance on hand, $143,520 05.

NEW-JERSEY.

Argument in the case of the Elizabeth Steam Manufacturing Company, involuntary bankrupts, was heard yesterday at Trenton, before Judge NIXON, in the United States District Court. The argument was to secure preference in the case of a mortgage held by Gen. W. N. HALSTED, and which bore date two days prior to the time specified by the Bankruptcy act. Mr. KEASBEY, the District-Attorney, contended that the mortgage could be maintained in that Court or in a Court of equity, and resisted the claim on the part of the assignee and other creditors. The question was whether the three trustees should be paid out of the proceeds of the property in preference to all other creditors. After considerable argument on both sides, a rule was granted to take further testimony, when the matter will be finally argued.

The members of the New-Jersey Legislature, yesterday, visited the Soldiers' Children's Home, in the suburbs of Trenton. Addresses were made by the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House and other members, and a number of songs were sung by the children. A collection was taken up among the members and others previously to the visit to the Home, and seventy pounds of candy and 1,000 oranges were purchased and sent out to gladden the hearts of the youngsters.

A singular incident occurred yesterday at FISH & GREEN'S saw-mill, Trenton. A log had been hauled up on the tramway, when it was found hollowed out at one end, and over a hundred sun-fish were found lying in a semi-torpid state in the excavated portion. On being thrown into a pail of water they revived. The log was one which had been rafted down from Easton, and came either from the headwaters of the Delaware or Lehigh.

THOS. NOLAN and WM. DONEN were discovered by the private waterman at the Morris and Essex Depot, Hoboken, last night, while in the act of carrying off a lot of pig-iron, which was awaiting transhipment. The men were arrested, and held to appear before Recorder POPE. Depredations of this character are becoming quite frequent, and the Company is endeavoring to put a stop to them.

Police Justice MILLS, of Newark, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of JOHN POLK, an employe of CHARLES E. SAYER. POLK is charged with having collected $75 on a check he was sent to procure for Mr. SAYER, and after acknowledging the crime and agreeing to work it out, he has, it is alleged, stolen from the same man a gold watch and chain worth $175.

A Paterson dentist and a photographer had a tussle yesterday morning, caused by the man of paint hanging his specimens at the entrance common to both, against the wishes of the "tooth preserver." Both went before the Recorder, who postponed the adjustment of their troubles till today.

An old man named JAMES KILLEANEY was arrested at Little Falls, near Paterson, yesterday, on a charge of stealing several pieces of cast-steel and three hammers, of the total value of $30. KELLEANEY was committed for trial by Justice HUDSON.

A mad dog, in the worst state of hydrophobia, was killed in Newark yesterday by Police Officer EARLY, on the corner of Plaine and James streets. It is not known that the animal had bitten any body.

The public schools in the First and Second Wards of Paterson have been obliged to close for want of fuel, the contractors having failed to furnish a supply of coal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—American Securities opened quiet and closed firm. Stocks opened quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	1¼ P. M.	4¼ P. M.
Consols for money	92	....	92
Consols for account	92	....	92
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	91	91¼	91¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	90¼	90⅝	90⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	89¼	89⅝	89⅝
U. S. 10-40s	87¼	....	87¼
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	108½	....	108½
Erie Railroad Shares	18¼	....	18¼
At. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	29	....	29

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened with an upward tendency, but the advance was checked by large receipts, and the market closed tending downward; Middling Upland opened at 7¾d.@7⅞d., and closed at 7¾d.; Middling Orleans opened at 7⅞d.@8d., and closed at 7⅞d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship loading at Mobile at 7⅝d. for Middling. Sales of Cotton on ship named from Charleston or Savannah were made at 7⅝d. for Middling; and at sea, nearly due from Mobile, at 7 11-16d. for Middling Mobile. BREADSTUFFS were dull about noon. The opening prices were, for Wheat 10s. 6d.@10s. 10d. ₱ cental for the lowest grades of No. 2 to the highest grades of No. 1 New Red Western Spring, and 11s. 3d. for Red Winter. Flour, 27s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Peas, 41s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 49s. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 61s.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—TALLOW opened at 44s. 3d.@44s. 6d. ₱ cwt., and closed at 44s. 6d.@44s. 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR firm and scarce; Superfine Winter at $5 50@$5 85; Extra Winter at $6 25; Double Extra at $6 50@$6 65. WHEAT firmer; No. 3 Chicago Spring at $1 22; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 50. CORN dull; Mixed and Yellow on track across the river at 45c.; do. in elevator at 50c. OATS firm at 52c.@54c.; in elevator at 55c.@56c. BARLEY firm at 95c.@$1 for Choice Fall; $1 10 for choice Iowa Spring. RYE declining at 95c.@$1. WHISKY steady at 89c. PROVISIONS flat. PORK at $22. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders at 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides at 10¼c.; Clear Sides at 11c.@11¼c. BACON—Clear Rib Sides at 11¾c.; Clear Sides at 12c.@12¼c. LARD firm at 12¼c. for choice Kettle. HOGS lower at $6 80@$7 50. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, and 6,500 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Feb. 22.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, and $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales, 1,110 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 53. CORN firm; sales, 1,200 bushels at 85c. on the track; 400 bushels at 86c. OATS held at 60c. for Western. BARLEY nominally $1 for Prime Up-lake Canada. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 85 for Bolted; $1 75 for Unbolted ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middling, $30@$33 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c. GRAIN and MILL-FEED—To Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80 ₱ ton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—COTTON steady; sales, 8,400 bales; prices unchanged. FLOUR in good export demand and no supply; Superfine, $6 50; Double Extra, $7; Treble Extra, $7 25@$7 50. CORN firm at 73c.@75c. for White. OATS firm; St. Louis and Galena, 75c. BRAN, $1 20@$1 30. HAY—Prime, $24@$25. PORK—Mess, $23 50. BACON—Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. LARD—Tierce, 12¾c.@13¼c.; keg, 14c.@14¼c. SUGAR, MOLASSES, WHISKY and COFFEE dull and unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE nominal, 121½. Sight DRAFTS on New-York, ¼ ₱ cent. discount. GOLD, 111¼.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—COTTON steady with a moderate demand; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand, chiefly for Extras; Family, $6 10@$6 40. WHEAT firm with a fair demand; sample lots at $1 34@$1 35; graded, $1 37@$1 38. CORN dull at 56c. RYE—Foreign news favorable. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK dull and a shade lower; Steam, 12¾c.; Kettle 13¼c. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; asking 8c. for Shoulders 10¾c.@11c. for Sides; no sales. BACON quiet and weak; asking 9¼c. for Shoulders; 11¼c.@12c. for Sides; no sales. WHISKY in fair demand and lower, at 86c. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 off.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—WHEAT firm, with a small supply; Amber State and Western, $1 60@$1 65; White State and Western, $1 65@$1 75; Diehl, $1 80@$1 85. RYE very dull. CORN dull and lower; Western Mixed and Round Yellow, 83c.@84c. BARLEY less firm; two-rowed State, 85c.@$1; six-rowed do., $1@$1 10; Canada West, $1@$1 15. Barley MALT dull; two-rowed State, city-made, $1 10; six-rowed do., $1 25; Canada West do., $1 30@$1 40. OATS less firm; State and Western, 68c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22.—TOBACCO—Sales, 344 hhds.: common to good Lugs at $5 50@$8; Low to Medium at $6 25@$10. No grain or provision market today.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 22.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm at 50c. RESIN firm; Strained at $2 05; Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR lower at $1 55. COTTON quiet and steady; Low Middling at 13¾c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—Nothing done in GRAIN. PETROLEUM—Crude, $5; Refined dull at 22¼c.@23c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Calabria	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Feb. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	Feb. 25	New-York	Havre.
Main	Feb. 25	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Missouri	Feb. 23	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	Feb. 25	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Calabria*, at 6½ A. M. For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:00 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 22—*In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.*—John L. Bird, M. W. McGregor, Dr. Wm. S. Ely, Venerable Archdeacon Bond, E. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wray, F. W. Forrester, James Home, Mr. and Mrs. James Hatton, T. L. Price, M. S. Wickersham, C. B. Hoffman, W. D. Bassett, C. T. Bowen, W. Glendenwyn, G. Steriot, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Pruyn, Joseph Lindon, W. N. Haines, A. Brunner, Thomas Beer, J. H. Carpenter, H. F. Strohlein, E. P. Sedun.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 22—*In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.*—Earl de Grey and Ripon, Lord Charles Tenterden, Viscount Frederick Goderich, Henry Howard, Montague Bernard, Frederick Cremer, Charles Aiche, Joseph Dave, John Davies, George Lyndsell, William Groote, Wm. Howe, William Lawson, Miss Ellen Goodman, John Curren, John Cunningham, Geo. Dean, Joseph Winlook, Donald McKay, Seigman Seligman, Seigfried Seligman, Samuel Martin, Miss Sophia Saltonstall, James Appold, Frederick Ely, Albion Chadbourne, John Fothergill, John Dunnell, Mrs. Mary Dunnell, Frederick Lottner, Mrs. Mary Lottner, Charles Begesback, Ogden Bolton, Thos. Menzies, R. Aiken, John Stephen, James Keith, John Duckers, Mrs. Clara Duckers, Master William Duckers, Master Frank Duckers, Master Harley Duckers, James Coste, William McKenzie, William Einbach, Oswald Enest, William Richardson, Eugene Million, Mrs. M. Burchard, Miss Helvetia Burchard, Samuel Farnival, Louis Barnett, Jonathan Hodgkins, Andrew Chrisholm, Edward Perkins, George Adams, Robert Sinclair, John Reed, Mrs. Emily Reed, Miss Lucy Reed, James Cross, John Bissell, Miss Mary Masay, Miss Sarah Killough, Master H. Foster, Master Ewart Foster, William Birkett, Hugh McInnes, John Ferguson George Evans, Theodore Carter.

In steam-ship Rapidan, from Havana.—James Mattol, Wm. Henry, C. L. Cabaud, John Fisher, Robert L. de Camp, Fred. Aize, Mrs. Caridad Aguero, Isaac W. Doane, wife and child, Wm. Boniface.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. Miller, J. Miller, H. G. Lamar, C. W. Hayes, C. Wilson, W. T. Stewart, J. Mann, D. Hogan, W. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:44 | Sun sets.....5:45 | Moon sets..10:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:32 | Gov. Island.11:21 | Hell Gate..12:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Feb. 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 184 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn; Feb. 13, lat. 51 02, lon. 14 07, passed a national steamer, bound E.; 18th, lat. 44 08, lon. 44 48, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 19th, lat. 42 55, lon. 52 30, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 20th, lat. 42 10, lon. 60 58, passed a national steamer and a North German steamer, bound E.; 21st, lat. 41 26, lon. 64 22, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound W.; 22d, 30 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Abyssinia, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina 3½ ds., with cotton, oil, &c., to James Hand. Has had fine weather up to Hatteras; since then strong N. and N. E. gales. Feb. 20, off Hatteras, passed steam-ship General Meade, hence for New-Orleans; 21st, saw a large three-masted schr. ashore on New-Inlet Island, with a wrecking steamer by her.

Steam-ship Assyria, (Br., new,) Smith, Glasgow Feb. 8, via Moville 9th, with mdse. and 29 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced heavy weather, with high seas, the first part of the passage, and moderate weather since.

Steam-ship America, (N. G.,) Bussius, Bremen Feb. 7, and Southampton 10th, with mdse. and 65 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced heavy S. S. W. gales on the passage.

Steam-ship Gen. Sedgwick, Nichols, Galveston Feb. 11, via Key West 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Havana Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Bark Amadine, (of North Shields,) Burrows, Amoy Oct. 20, with tea to order, vessel to master. Passed Anjier Nov. 13, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 28, and crossed the equator Jan. 22, in lon. 23; had a gale from N. W. off the Cape of good Hope, lasting 24 hours; had strong N. E. trades and fine weather up to Hatteras, and from thence N. E. gales; Feb. 10, lat. 26, lon. 64, spoke schr. Ringdove, from Philadelphia for Porto Rico.

Bark Brothers' Pride, (of St. John, N. B.,) Partelow, Liverpool Dec. 23, via Bermuda Feb. 11, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had fine weather up to lon. 60, and from thence N. W. gales; put into Bermuda short of water.

Brig Water Lily, Wiggins, Rio Grande do Sul Jan. 28, via St. Croix Feb. 8, with hides and wool to Dowley, Corners & Co. Crossed the equator Feb. 1, in lon. 45; has had fine weather on the passage; Jan. 2, lat. 28 09, S., lon. 45 01, passed bark Edgar Cecil, (of St. John, N. B.,) steering W.; 14th, lat. 27 18, S. lon. 35 65, passed ship Lancaster, (Br.,) steering N. W.; same time passed bark Reindeer, (of Pictou,) steering W.; 25th, Cape Blanco bearing W. 7 miles, spoke brig Swansea, (Br.,) from St. John, N. F., for Pernambuco, 35 ds. out; 26th, off Cape St. Roque, passed brig Cecenia, (N. G.,) bound S.; left at St. Croix, brig Gipsy, for New-York in 7 ds. The Water Lily put into St. Croix short of provisions.

Brig Lizzie Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) Newell, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Java, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Corson, Harbor Grace, N. F., 25 ds., with fish to Richard P. Currie. Has had heavy westerly gales on the passage, during which lost jib-boom, stove bulwarks, split sails, and was obliged to throw overboard part of the cargo for the safety of the vessel.

Schr. Addie Wessels, Lawson, St. Andrews 23 ds., with cocoanuts, &c., to G. Wessels. Has had heavy weather the entire passage, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; was off Sandy Hook Feb. 18, and was blown off as far as lat. 38 30, lon. 72, during the late N. E. gale; spoke no vessels.

Schr. Alfred Walen, Gammon, Long Harbor, N. F., 22 ds., via Gloucester, with fish to Chas. Sherer.

Schr. James G. Tarr, Bruce, Fortune Bay, N. F. 12 ds., via Gloucester, with fish to Chas. Sherer.

Schr. Saladin, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Charlton, Cornwallis, N. S., 16 ds., via Tarpaulin Cove, with potatoes to H. Duryea—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. C. M. Newins, Simmons, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Favorite, (Br.,) Jenkins, Cornwallis, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to H. Duryea—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Ranger, Sawyer, Portland, with lumber to Geo. H. Holyoke.

Schr. H. Prescott, Mills, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. F. M. Freeman, Meade, Branford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jachin, Shute, Belfast 15 ds., with potatoes to H. Duryea.

Schr. Hiram Tucker, Willetts, Providence.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland, with stone to the Brooklyn Bridge Co.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem, with mdse. to S. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Emma & Mary, Smith, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Mary, Kelly, Boston, for Tangier.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence.

Schr. Annie May, Hopkins, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Wallace, Fitch, New-London.

Schr. Wake, Stetson, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Babb, Providence.

Schr. Geo. M. Mills, Jefferson, New-Haven.

Schr. A. T. Minor, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Humming Bird, Jackson, New-Haven.

BELOW.—One ship, unknown, outside the bar.

WIND.—Sundown, light, N. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Arr. bark Caribou, from Stockton, Me.; brig George S. Berry, from San Domingo, via Portland. Below—Brig Morning Star, hence for Honolulu, returning to restore her cargo, the vessel being crank.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 22.—Arr. brigs Caroline, from Pernambuco, and H. G. Berry, from Cardenas, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 20.—Arr. brig Florence, (Br.,) New-York, Portland; schrs. Carrie S. Hayward, Fortune Bay, N. F., for New-York; Loretto Fish, Portland, Savannah.

Passed by—Brigs Delmont Locke, Georgetown, S. C., ——; Hattie Eaton, (Br.,) Demerara, Boston. Sld. schr. H. L. Slaght.

Feb. 21, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Emma F. Lewis, Boston, ——; Ruth N. Atwood, do., Deal's Island; Neponset, Bath, Norfolk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Arr. ship Golden Gate, 104 ds. from Liverpool—the best trip this season.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—The steam-ship Tiber, from New-York Feb. 4, arrived here today.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
STERLING SILVER TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, &C.
NEW PATTERNS OF OUR OWN MAKE AT CLOSE PRICES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE
Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

SAFE HOME INVESTMENT.
The Connecticut Air-Line
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CT. BONDS

are made unusually safe, by having Two Dollars of valuable productive property pledged to secure each and every Dollar of Bonds issued, as under the Charter of the Company the bonds can be issued for only ONE-HALF OF THE ACTUAL COST OF THE ROAD.

A rich and enterprising section of Connecticut is furnished, for the first time, with ample railroad facilities, by this Road, one-half of the line having been in successful operation since August, while the unfinished portion is rapidly approaching completion. This road also forms, with its connections, the shortest route between Boston and New-York, saving 27 miles in the distance, equal to Twenty per cent.

The Bonds are free from United States tax, and FROM ALL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT, which makes a saving of some two per cent. to investors. They bear 7 per cent. interest, are in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered.

We recommend these Bonds, issued by the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, on account of their superior security, and liberal income. Apply to
HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
Waltham Watches,
AND THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH THEY ARE SELLING THEM.
THESE WATCHES GREATLY EXCEL ANY OTHERS MADE IN THIS COUNTRY IN FINISH, VARIETY AND IN FINE TIME-KEEPING QUALITIES, AND ARE FAR CHEAPER, QUALITY AND PRICE FULLY CONSIDERED.
GOODS SENT BY EXPRESS C. O. D.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE
Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

HARDWOOD
BOARDS AND VENEERS.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR HUNGARIAN ASH, FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT, AMBOINE, THUYA AND TULIP WOOD.
Just to hand and unusually choice.
Also on hand our usual complete assortment of PLANKS, BOARDS AND VENEERS.
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Nos. 168, 170 and 172 Centre-st., New-York.
Factory Nos. 221 Monroe-st., and 186 Madison-st.
Send for catalogue and price list.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA SKIRT
NOW READY.
NO. 761 BROADWAY.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES
WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S DAILY TIMES,
WITH A SKETCH OF HINDOO FESTIVALS.

NO MORE MEDICINE.
Dyspepsia, Consumption, Diarrhea and all Nervous and Stomach Disorders effectually cured by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA FOOD. Sold in tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 12 lbs., $10. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York; also, at John F. Henry's, No. 8 College-place, and all druggists and grocers.

BY INVITATION DR. MARY DIXON JONES will give two special lectures to ladies in the chapel of St. Paul's M. E. Church, 22d-st. and 4th-av., Feb. 23 and 27, 3 P. M. Subjects—illustrated by maps—"Manikens and fine papier mache preparation." Single lecture 50c. Proceeds for benevolent purposes.